



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

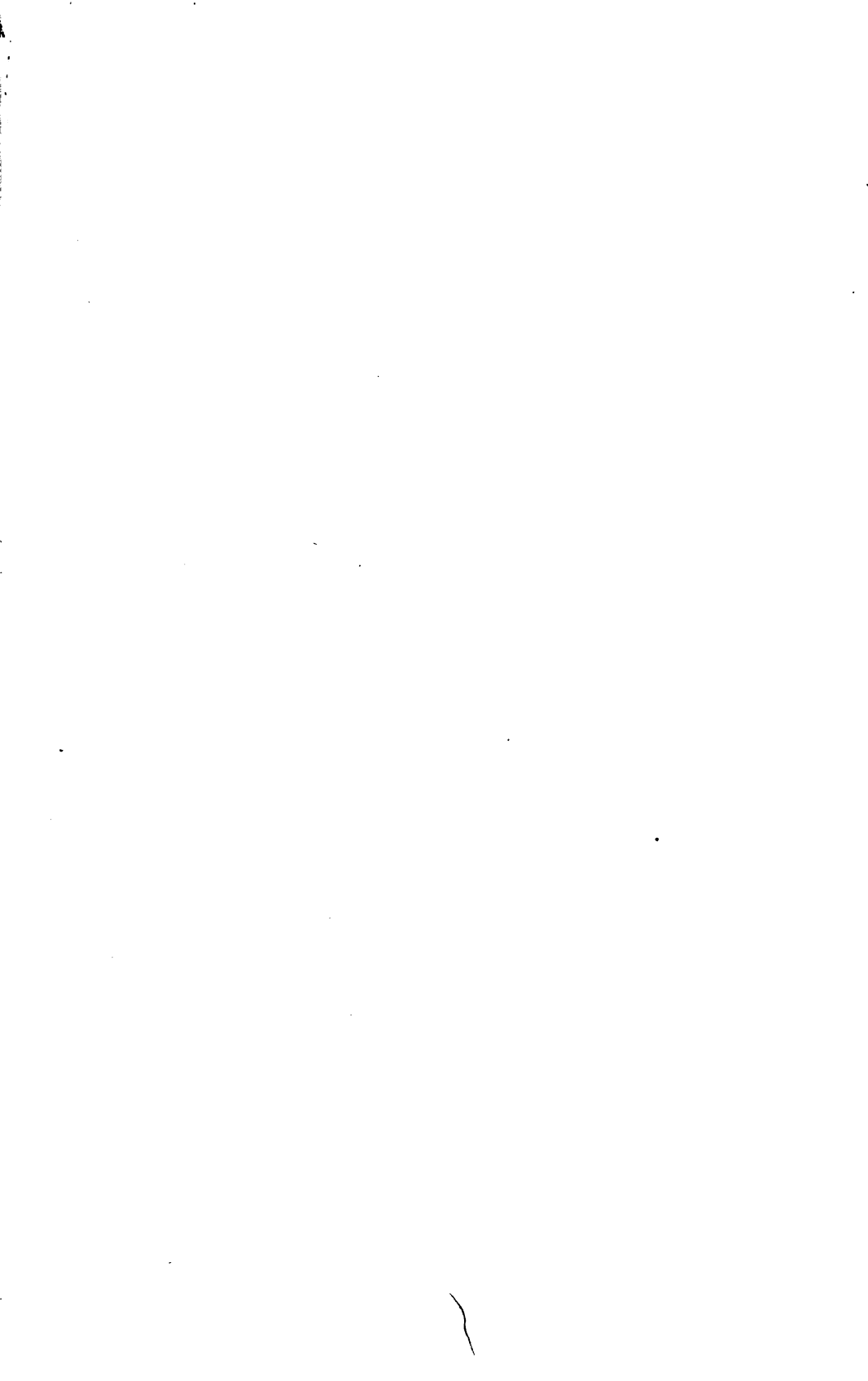
331.06

C153



331.06
C153





TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

1905-1906.

W. V. STAFFORD, Commissioner.

J. M. ESHLEMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

San Francisco.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

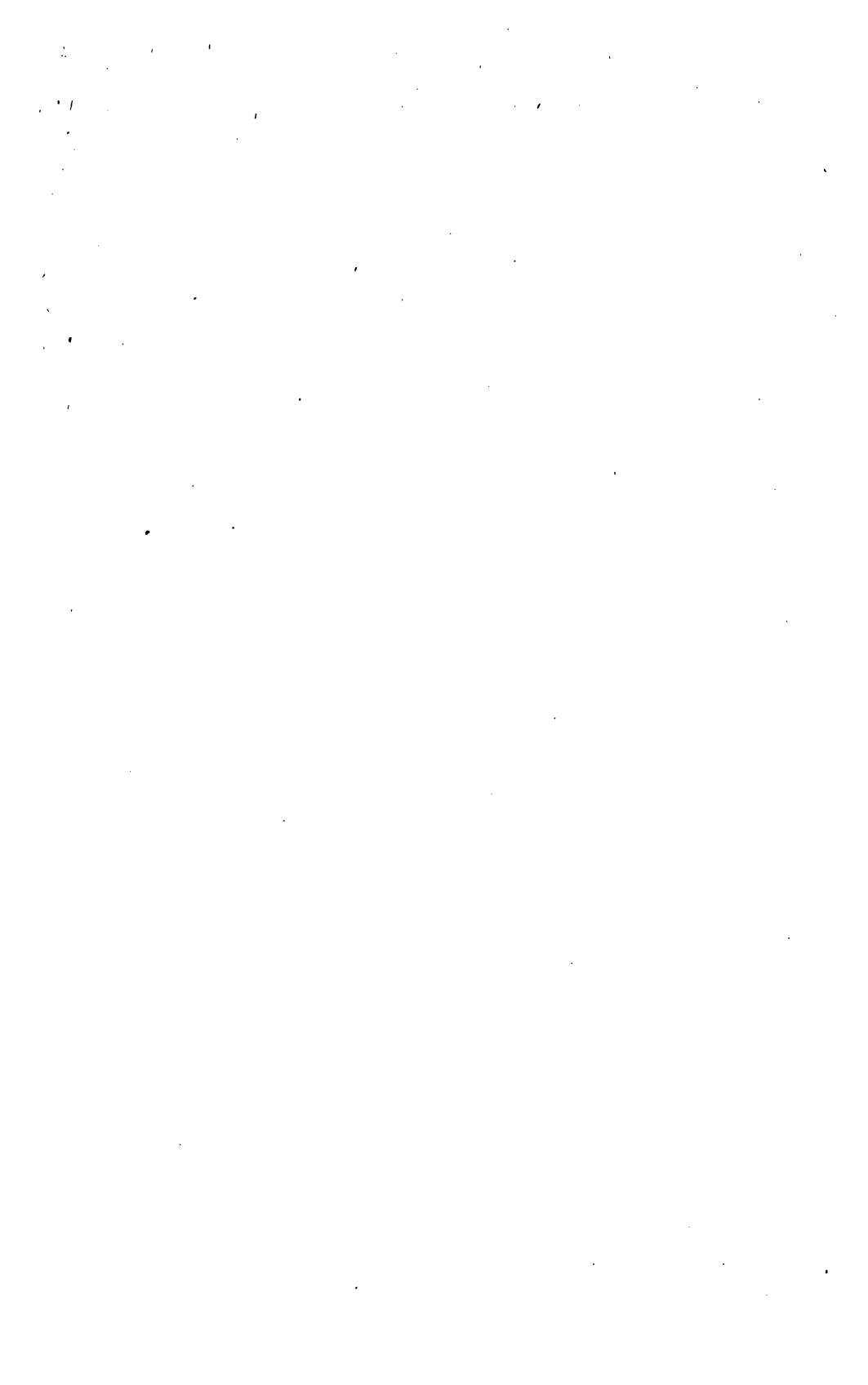
1906.

THE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION.....	7
LAW CREATING BUREAU.....	9
SOCIAL STATISTICS.....	12
CHINESE AND JAPANESE—THEIR NUMBER AND CONDITION	61
CONDITION OF FARM LABOR IN CALIFORNIA	72
WAGE STATISTICS:	
STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION	82
STORES AND FACTORIES	86
GOLD MINES	162
LUMBER WOODS AND SAWMILLS	164
FACTORY INSPECTION	166
CHILD LABOR	174
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.....	177
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	183
SAN FRANCISCO REHABILITATION	215
WELFARE WORK	222
LAWS AFFECTING LABOR	223
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	244

86400



OFFICE OF THE STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
FERRY BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 8, 1906.

To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Twelfth Biennial Report
of this Bureau.

Respectfully yours,

W. V. STAFFORD,
Commissioner.



INTRODUCTION.

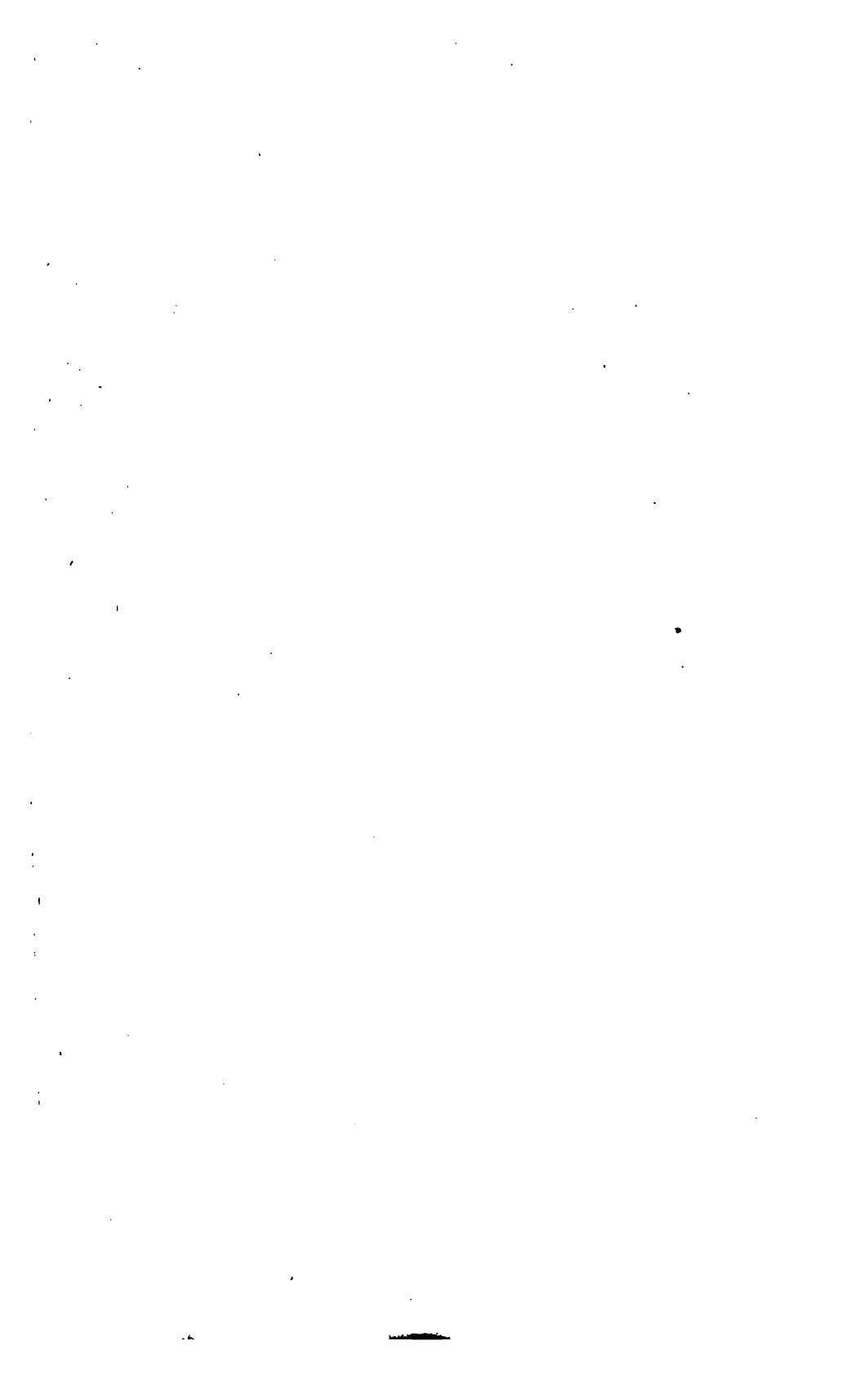
In presenting the Twelfth Biennial Report of this Bureau, which is composed almost entirely of material gathered since the disastrous fire of April last, there is full realization of the fact that much is lacking in elaboration and deduction. Believing it best to obtain as much definite data as possible in this year of extraordinary industrial activity, the work of collecting was carried too near the time limit allowed by law to permit of exhaustive tabulation.

The article on farm labor is limited as to the number of farms investigated, but is very thorough and comprehensive so far as it goes, and is valuable in that it shows tendencies that are toward better conditions.

The wage statistics are grouped in classes. While a greater segregation is desirable, the form in which the tables are presented is the best possible under the conditions.

Previous to the destruction of the office of the Bureau, much information had been gathered regarding the cost of living and the conditions of the homes of the poor. It is regrettable that this matter was destroyed. The Bureau had very thorough and detailed evidence of the fact that not only were many of the older dwellings unfit for human habitation, but, especially in San Francisco, new buildings were in course of erection that were veritable fire-traps, lacking in light and ventilation, and offensive to all ideas of common decency. In the building following the disaster of last April, there is evidence of a disposition on the part of some investors to erect structures for renting purposes, regardless of all modern ideas regarding sanitary tenements. If we are to avoid all the horrors and dangers of the slums, it is imperative that the coming Legislature shall enact a suitable tenement-house construction law.

The cheerful manner in which county officials throughout the State duplicated returns of all the material required for the report on social statistics, the aid rendered by the Federal Labor Commissioner and other departments at Washington, the willingness of employers to furnish again copies of payrolls, etc., regardless of the pressure of their own affairs, all combined to make this report possible.



LAW CREATING THE BUREAU.

The statute creating this Bureau, providing for its maintenance, fixing its responsibility, and delegating its powers, is as follows:

Stats. of Cal., 1883, p. 27.

An Act to establish and support a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Approved March 3, 1883.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

SECTION 1. As soon as possible after the passage of this Act, and every four years thereafter, the Governor of the State shall appoint a suitable person to act as Commissioner of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. The headquarters of said Bureau shall be located in the City and County of San Francisco; said Commissioner to serve for four (4) years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of the Bureau, before entering upon the duties of his office, must execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office, all as prescribed by the Political Code for State officers in general.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize, and present, in biennial reports to the Legislature, statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the State, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending on daily labor for their support, the probable chances of all being employed, the operation of labor-saving machinery in its relation to hand labor, etc. Said statistics may be classified as follows:

First—In agriculture.

Second—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

Third—In mining.

Fourth—In transportation on land and water.

Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above enumerated.

Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, material, and means of production and distribution generally.

Seventh—The number, age, sex, and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment: the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the number of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments enumerated.

Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex, and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings, the number and size of rooms occupied by the poor, etc.; the cost of rent, fuel, food, clothing, and water in each locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed, and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amounts expended by them in rent, food, and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions, respectively; to what extent their employment comes in competition with the white industrial classes of the State.

Eleventh—The number, condition, and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State Prisons, county jails, and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

Twelfth—All such other information in relation to labor as the Commissioner may deem essential to further the object sought to be obtained by this statute, together with such strictures on the condition of labor and the probable future of the same as he may deem good and salutary to insert in his biennial reports.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all officers of State departments, and the Assessors of the various counties of the State, to furnish, upon the written request of the Commissioner, all the information in their power necessary to assist in carrying out the objects of this Act; and all printing required by the Bureau in the discharge of its duty shall be performed by the State Printing Department, and at least three thousand (3,000) copies of the printed report shall be furnished the Commissioner for free distribution to the public.

SEC. 5. Any person who willfully impedes or prevents the Commissioner, or his deputy, in the full and free performance of his or their duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same shall be fined not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisoned not less than seven (7) nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both.

SEC. 6. The office of the Bureau shall be open for business from nine (9) o'clock A. M. until five (5) o'clock P. M. every day except non-judicial days, and the officers thereof shall give to all persons requesting it all needed information which they may possess.

SEC. 7. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1889, p. 6.) The Commissioner shall have power to send for persons and papers whenever in his opinion it is necessary, and he may examine witnesses under oath, being hereby qualified to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of said Commissioner. He shall have free access to all places and works of labor, and any principal, owner, operator, manager, or lessee of any mine, factory, workshop, warehouse, manufacturing or mercantile establishment, or any agent or employé of such principal, owner, operator, manager, or lessee who shall refuse to said Commissioner, or his duly authorized representative, admission therein, or who shall, when requested by him, willfully neglect or refuse to furnish to him any statistics or information, pertaining to his lawful duties, which may be in the possession or under the control of said principal, owner, operator, lessee, manager or agent thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1889, p. 7.) No use shall be made in the reports of the Bureau of the names of individuals, firms, or corporations supplying the information called for by this Act, such information being deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing any person's affairs; and any agent or employé of said Bureau violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months.

SEC. 9. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1889, p. 7.) The Commissioner shall appoint a deputy, who shall have the same powers as the said Commissioner, and such agents or assistants, not exceeding three, as he may from time to time require, at such a rate of wages as he may prescribe, but said rate must not exceed four dollars per day and actual traveling expenses for each person while employed; he shall procure rooms necessary for offices, at a rent not to exceed fifty dollars per month.

SEC. 10. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1889, p. 7.) The salary of the Commissioner shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Commissioner shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum, to be audited by the Controller and paid by the State Treasurer, in the same manner as other State officers; there shall also be allowed a sum not to exceed forty-five hundred dollars per annum for the salaries of agents or assistants, for traveling expenses, and for other contingent expenses of the Bureau.

SEC. 12. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1901, p. 12.) Whenever complaint is made to the Commissioner that the scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons, or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting, cleaning, or painting of a building are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, such Commissioner shall immediately cause an inspection to be made of such scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, iron, or other parts connected therewith.

If after examination such scaffolding or any such parts is found dangerous to life or limb, the Commissioner shall prohibit the use thereof, and require the same to be altered and reconstructed so as to avoid such danger. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or agent or assistant making the examination shall attach a certificate to the scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, irons, ropes, or other parts thereof, examined by him, stating that he has made such examination and that he found it safe or unsafe as the case may be. If he declared it unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person responsible for its erection of the fact and warn him against the use thereof. Such notice may be served personally upon the person responsible for its erection or by conspicuously affixing to the scaffolding or the part thereof declared to be unsafe. After such notice has been so served or affixed the person responsible therefor shall immediately remove such scaffolding or part thereof and alter or strengthen it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has examined it or of his superiors. The Commissioner, his deputy, and any duly authorized representative whose duty it is to examine or test any scaffolding or part thereof as required by this section, shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be dependent therefrom and placed thereon, when in use, and not more than four men shall be allowed on any swinging scaffolding at one time.

This Act shall take effect immediately.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed instructing the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect statistics on "marriage, divorce and crime." Inasmuch as the Bureau of Vital Statistics was also instructed to collect statistics on "marriage," that part of the investigation was taken up jointly with that department and the tables compiled by its officials have been used for the report on marriages herein presented. For the collection of the material on "divorce and crime" special blanks were prepared by this office and sent out to the county officers whose duty it is, under the law, to furnish the information on these subjects, *i. e.* County Clerks and Sheriffs. Many of these officials responded promptly, but others required much urging. By persistent work and many visits and letters, we were able finally to extract the information from all the County Clerks and from the majority of the Sheriffs. Then came the fire of April 18, when this office lost all its records, and it was necessary to go after the same information again, from the Sheriffs for the entire year, and from the County Clerks for the months of 1906 preceding April. The divorces for the last six months of 1905 had been compiled and sent out in a preliminary report prior to the fire, and it was possible to get a copy of this report. Notwithstanding the extra work required, the information covering divorces has been sent in from every County Clerk in the State, except for the first six months of the present year for the City and County of San Francisco, which records were destroyed. Every Sheriff in the State has reported with the exception of six: those from the counties of Alpine, Butte, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Trinity. The convictions for felonies in these counties failing to report to this Bureau were obtained from the penitentiaries, thus making a complete story on felonies. The data on misdemeanors are lacking for these counties and for San Francisco and Sonoma counties, where records were destroyed, and the City of Los Angeles. The figures in the table are for Los Angeles County outside the City of Los Angeles. In cities having a city prison distinct from the county jail, it is necessary to call on the chiefs of police for the data covering the convictions for misdemeanors. The Chief of Police of Los Angeles furnished the data in a different form than that taken by the investigation, but this information being a comparison of arrests and convictions, is given in a separate table. The records of convictions in San Francisco were all destroyed. The convictions for felonies in San Francisco and Sonoma counties were obtained from the State penal

institutions. It being impossible to get the convictions for misdemeanors in San Francisco, a copy was made of the arrests for a part of the time under consideration, for the County of San Francisco, for the purpose of showing tendencies. These will be shown separately. Sonoma County records were so mutilated that it was impossible to get the record of convictions for misdemeanors.

MISDEMEANORS.

On account of the six delinquent counties, the destruction of the records in San Francisco and Sonoma counties, and the failure of the Chief of Police of Los Angeles to send in complete data, it will be understood that the figures given here do not include those counties or the city named.

It is considered that the problem of punishment presents two aspects. On the one hand we must look toward the criminal, and on the other hand toward the community. Plainly, an investigation having in view the first aspect would take into consideration the condition of the person punished. The second aspect would lead to an inquiry concerning the crime and the punishment. We have here considered the age and occupation of those convicted as throwing light on the first aspect. It is hoped that in the future we may get more detail along this line, such as marital state, family, education, etc., at least for the felonies. We have also submitted data concerning the nature of offense and the sentence of each individual convicted.

Ages of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in This State, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total Number of Misdemeanors.	Under 15 Years	15 to 19 Years	20 to 29 Years	30 to 39 Years	40 to 49 Years	50 Years and Over	Ages Unknown
Alameda	1999	5	65	574	577	447	331	
Alpine	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
Amador	30		2	7	5	6	10	
Butte	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
Calaveras	10			1	3	3	3	
Colusa	16			3	2	1	1	9
Contra Costa	177	1	10	50	55	37	24	
Del Norte	1				1			
El Dorado	20			5	8	6	1	
Fresno	683	3	24	228	200	176	52	
Glenn	11		1	6	4			
Humboldt	39							39
Inyo	22		1	9	5	4	3	
Kern	334		5	110	150	49	20	
Kings	79		11	15	19	16	17	1
Lake	5			2	2		1	
Lassen	4				1	1	2	
Los Angeles*	1372	4	214	551	277	180	146	
Madera	27			17	9	1		
Marin	109		1		2	2	2	102
Mariposa	9			3	1		2	3
Mendocino	49		3	15	13	11	7	
Merced	190	1	15	70	49	34	21	
Modoc	7				2	2	3	
Mono	11							11
Monterey	474		22	19	5	6	1	421
Napa	72		2	7	15	18	30	
Nevada	40			9	7	16	8	
Orange	181		1		5	3	3	169
Placer	225		29	92	43	44	17	
Plumas	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
Riverside	100	1	22	37	25	12	3	
Sacramento	276	1	8	89	54	20	4	100
San Benito	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
San Bernardino	646	3	117	333	117	45	25	6
San Diego	217		1	5	15	7	1	188
San Francisco	No report		on convictions.		Recordsdest'yd.			
San Joaquin	510	1	20	105	118	84	92	90
San Luis Obispo	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
San Mateo	90			29	30	13	18	
Santa Barbara	217	1	3	13	11	4	8	177
Santa Clara	323		39	130	73	36	41	4
Santa Cruz	107		2	32	36	22	11	4
Shasta	45			11	20	14		
Sierra	2					1	1	
Siskiyou	25		1	9	7	6	2	
Solano	296							296
Sonoma	No report		on convictions.		Recordsdest'yd.			
Stanislaus	68							68
Sutter	No convictions			formisdemeanors.				
Tehama	42							42
Trinity	No report		sent	in on	misdemeanors.			
Tulare	87	1		27	23	23	13	
Tuolumne	21			6	7	4	4	
Ventura	161		15	74	29	28	15	
Yolo	93		2	22	11	10	8	40
Yuba	110		9	35	34	18	14	
Totals	9632	22	645	2750	2070	1410	965	1770

* Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Of a total of 9,632 convicted, 22, or a little more than 0.2 per cent, are under 15 years of age; 645, or a little over 6.5 per cent, are over 15 and under 20 years of age; 2,750, or 28.5 per cent, are between 20 and 30 years of age; 2,070, or 21.5 per cent, are between 30 and 40 years of age;

1,410, or 14.6 per cent, are between 40 and 50 years of age; and 965, or a trifle over 10 per cent, have passed the 50-year mark. Just 60 per cent of the misdemeanors committed in California during the past year, for which convictions were obtained, were committed by persons from 20 to 40 years of age.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total	Actor	Architect	Artist	Attorney	Awning-maker	Baker	Barber	Barkeeper	Beekeeper	Blacksmith	Boilermaker	Bookkeeper	Bootblack	Brakeman
Alameda	1999	4				1	6	8	17		6	23	8	4	2
Alpine	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
Amador	30														
Butte	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
Calaveras	10														
Colusa	16														
Contra Costa	177							2			2	3	1		
Del Norte	1														
El Dorado	20										1				
Fresno	683										1			1	2
Glenn	11														
Humboldt	39														
Inyo	22														
Kern	334														
Kings	79														
Lake	5														
Lassen	4														
Los Angeles*	1372	3		2			17	5	8		11	14	4	3	4
Madera	27														
Marin	109														
Mariposa	9														
Mendocino	49							1	2		1				
Merced	190							2	3	2	5				1
Modoc	7														
Mono	11														
Monterey	474										2				
Napa	72							1							
Nevada	40				1						1				
Orange	181														
Placer	225	1						2	1						
Plumas	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
Riverside	100														
Sacramento	296								2			1			
San Benito	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
San Bernardino	646	2					5	5	2		7	4			7
San Diego	217											1			
San Francisco	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
San Joaquin	510	3	3	1	1		4	3	3		14	3	1		1
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
San Mateo	90										1				1
Santa Barbara	217														
Santa Clara	323	1			1		2	3	1		1	1	4	1	1
Santa Cruz	107							1				1			1
Shasta	45													1	2
Sierra	2														
Siskiyou	25										2				
Solano	296							1							
Sonoma	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
Stanislaus	68							1	1		3				
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.											
Tehama	42														
Trinity	No	report	on	conviction	s.										
Tulare	87							1							
Tuolumne	21										1				
Ventura	161										4				
Yolo	93														
Yuba	110							3			3				
Totals	9632	12	5	5	3	1	34	39	40	2	66	51	18	10	22

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Brass-finisher	Brewer	Bricklayer	Broker	Brushmaker	Buggy-washer	Butcher	Candy-maker	Cannemaker	Capitalist	Cardwriter	Carpenter	Carpet-layer	Car-repairer
Alameda	6	25	1	1	9	1	1	3	1	51				1
Alpine	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Amador	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Butte	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Calaveras														
Colusa														
Contra Costa							2					5		
Del Norte														
El Dorado									1					
Fresno										1		5		
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	3	2	4				6	4				37		1
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino														
Merced					3		1	1	2			1		
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey												2	1	
Napa							1					2		
Nevada							1							
Orange			1											
Placer							1	1						
Plumas	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Riverside														
Sacramento												1		
San Benito	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
San Bernardino			4				2	1				10		
San Diego														
San Francisco	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
San Joaquin			2				5					8		
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
San Mateo												8		
Santa Barbara														
Santa Clara			1				2					2		1
Santa Cruz												2		
Shasta			1											
Sierra														
Siskiyou							1							
Solano												1		
Sonoma	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Stanislaus							1							
Sutter	No	convi	ctions	for	mi	sd	e	m	e	a	n	o	r	s.
Tehama														
Trinity	No	report	on	con	vict	ion	s.							
Tulare														
Tuolumne														
Ventura		1	1											
Yolo														
Yuba			1											
Totals	9	3	40	1	3	1	32	8	3	4	2	135	1	3

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Cement-worker	Chauffeur	Cigar-maker	Clerk	Collector	Conductor	Contractor	Cook	Cooper	Coppersmith	Cowboy	Deckhand	Detective	Dishwasher
Alameda	2	3		49		2	6	51	2			1	2	5
Alpine	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
Amador														
Butte	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
Calaveras								1						
Colusa								7				2		
Contra Costa				1							1			
Del Norte														
El Dorado														
Fresno								6						
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	6		6	26		1		51	3					4
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino					2			2						
Merced			2	3				9						1
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey									1		1			
Napa														
Nevada								1						
Orange														
Placer				1				8	1	1				
Plumas	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
Riverside														
Sacramento				5				3						
San Benito	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
San Bernardino	3	1		5				12	3		2			2
San Diego														
San Francisco	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
San Joaquin	1			5				20						1
San Luis Obispo	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
San Mateo								5						
Santa Barbara				1				2						
Santa Clara				2				20						2
Santa Cruz				2				7						
Shasta														
Sierra														
Siskiyou									1					
Solano														
Sonoma	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
Stanislaus				1				2						
Sutter	No	conviction		s.		for	misdemeanors.							
Tehama														
Trinity	No	report		on		conviction	s.							
Tulare														
Tuolumne														
Ventura								5						
Yolo								2						
Yuba														
Totals	12	4	8	101	2	3	6	215	11	1	4	3	2	15

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Draughtsman.	Domestic.	Druggist.	Electrician.	Elevatorboy.	Engineer.	Expressman.	Farmer.	Fireman.	Fisherman.	Flagman.	Foreman.	Furniture-handler.	Gambler.
Alameda		31	2	8		14	3	4	32	10	1	4	2	1
Alpine	No	report		on	convictions.									
Amador														
Butte	No	report		on	convictions.									
Calaveras														
Colusa														
Contra Costa				1		2		3	1					
Del Norte														
El Dorado														
Fresno						2		4						
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings								1						
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	1	2	2	14		14	1	24	14	3				
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino								1	1					
Merced				5										
Modoc								1						
Mono														
Monterey				1										
Napa														
Nevada						1		2						
Orange														
Placer						1		1	5					
Plumas	No	report		on	convictions.									
Riverside								2						
Sacramento		1												
San Benito	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Bernardino				6		2		6	4		1			
San Diego														
San Francisco	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Joaquin		2		1	1	2		3	3					
San Luis Obispo	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Mateo								3	1					
Santa Barbara				3										
Santa Clara		1		2		2		4	2					
Santa Cruz								1	1					
Shasta								1						
Sierra														
Siskiyou														
Solano								2		1				
Sonoma	No	report		on	convictions.									
Stanislaus								2						
Sutter	No	convictions		for	misdemeanors.									
Tehama								1						
Trinity	No	report		on	convictions.									
Tulare								3						
Tuolumne														
Ventura								1	1	2				
Yolo														
Yuba								1						
Totals	1	35	6	41	1	40	4	71	66	16	2	4	2	1

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1908. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Gardener.....	Garment worker.....	Glass worker.....	Glazier.....	Glovermaker.....	Harnessmaker.....	Hatworker.....	Holcarrier.....	Horse-clipper.....	Horseman.....	Horseshoer.....	Hostler.....	Hotelkeeper.....	Housewife.....
Alameda.....	18	2	1	7	1	5	1	11	4	9	24			
Alpine.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
Amador.....														
Butte.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
Calaveras.....														
Colusa.....														
Contra Costa.....		1					1		1					
Del Norte.....														
El Dorado.....														
Fresno.....	3													
Glenn.....														
Humboldt.....														
Inyo.....														
Kern.....	1													
Kings.....														
Lake.....														
Lassen.....														
Los Angeles*.....	2	3		2	1	5					20			
Madera.....														
Marin.....											2	1		
Mariposa.....														
Mendocino.....													1	
Merced.....							1					2		
Modoc.....														
Mono.....														
Monterey.....		1												
Napa.....														1
Nevada.....														
Orange.....														
Placer.....	2		1				1							
Plumas.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
Riverside.....														
Sacramento.....							2							
San Benito.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Bernardino.....		2							6		4			
San Diego.....														
San Francisco.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Joaquin.....	1	2		1	1				4	4	7			
San Luis Obispo.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Mateo.....	3													
Santa Barbara.....														3
Santa Clara.....	2				1				2		6			3
Santa Cruz.....	1										2			1
Shasta.....														
Sierra.....														
Siskiyou.....														
Solano.....	1													
Sonoma.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
Stanislaus.....	2													
Sutter.....	No	convictions	on	formisdemeanors.										
Tehama.....														
Trinity.....	No	report	on	convictions.										
Tulare.....					3									
Tuolumne.....														
Ventura.....												1		
Yolo.....														
Yuba.....	1		1									1		
Totals.....	37	1	10	2	2	14	3	14	1	23	11	53	1	32

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Hunter.	Ironworker.	Janitor.	Jeweler.	Jockey.	Junk-dealer.	Knife-grinder.	Laborer.	Lather.	Laundry-worker.	Letter-carrier.	Lineman.	Lithographer.
Alameda	No	1	15	4	1	3	1	2	632	1	9	2	4
Alpine	No	report	on	convictions.									
Amador	No	report	on	convictions.				24					
Butte	No	report	on	convictions.									
Calaveras								5					
Colusa								12					
Contra Costa		1						90	1			1	
Del Norte								1					
El Dorado								14					
Fresno								621		1			
Glenn					1			10					
Humboldt													
Inyo								20					
Kern								333					
Kings								74					
Lake								5					
Lassen													
Los Angeles*		14						519	6	8		5	
Madera								25					
Marin								14					
Mariposa								5					
Mendocino								30		3			
Merced	1							100					
Modoc								5					
Mono								11					
Monterey								17					
Napa								42					
Nevada								15					
Orange								10					
Placer		1						120				1	
Plumas	No	report	on	convictions.									
Riverside						1		97					
Sacramento								141					
San Benito	No	report	on	convictions.									
San Bernardino		2						331		4			
San Diego								23					
San Francisco	No	report	on	convictions.									
San Joaquin		1			1		1	183	4	2		1	
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	convictions.									
San Mateo								53					
Santa Barbara								22					
Santa Clara		5	2					147	1	5		2	
Santa Cruz					1	1	1	49	2				
Shasta					1			34					
Sierra													
Siskiyou								14					
Solano								25					
Sonoma	No	report	on	convictions.									
Stanislaus								53					
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.									
Tehama								15					
Trinity	No	report	on	convictions.									
Tulare								70					
Tuolumne								9					
Ventura								138					
Yolo								71					
Yuba								80					
Totals	1	1	39	6	3	5	3	4309	15	32	2	14	3

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Longshoreman	Lumberman	Machinist	Manager	Marble-worker	Merchant	Messenger-boy	Metal-worker	Milkman	Millhand	Miner	Molder	Motorman	Musician
Alameda	28		28	1	2	19	1	7		8	13	8	1	4
Alpine	No report		on	on	convictions.					2	2			
Amador														
Butte	No report		on	on	convictions.						2			
Calaveras														
Colusa														
Contra Costa			7								5	2		
Del Norte														
El Dorado											2			
Fresno		1	2								4			
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	6	47		3	1		5	4		3	54	10		4
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa											3			
Mendocino														
Merced			6								15			
Modoc											1			
Mono														
Monterey							1							
Napa			3											
Nevada		1									9			
Orange											2			
Placer											12			2
Plumas	No report		on	on	convictions.									
Riverside														
Sacramento														
San Benito	No report		on	on	convictions.									
San Bernardino			12			2	1	4			50	2		1
San Diego														
San Francisco	No report		on	on	convictions.									
San Joaquin			8			1	1	1	2	1	11	3		1
San Luis Obispo	No report		on	on	convictions.									
San Mateo														
Santa Barbara											1			
Santa Clara			1			1		1		3	8	1		
Santa Cruz		1										1		
Shasta			1								3			
Sierra			1								1			
Siskiyou			1								1			
Solano														
Sonoma	No report		on	on	convictions.									
Stanislaus														
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misde	meanors.									
Tehama														
Trinity	No report		on	on	convictions.									
Tulare														
Tuolumne										4	5			
Ventura											1			
Yolo			1											
Yuba			1		1					1	4			
Totals	34	50	72	4	4	23	9	17	2	22	209	27	1	12

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Newsboy	Newspaperman	No occupation	Nurse	Optician	Orchardist	Painter	Paperhanger	Peddler	Photographer	Physician	Piano-tuner	Pile-driver	Plasterer
Alameda	5	8	246	2	1	1	39	2	28	2	5	1	2	8
Alpine	No	report	on	convictions.			1							
Amador														
Butte	No	report	on	convictions.										
Calaveras			1											
Colusa														
Contra Costa			1				4	1						
Del Norte														
El Dorado														
Fresno			1	3					3					
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo			2											
Kern														
Kings			4											
Lake														
Lassen			4											
Los Angeles*	5	7	1				47	6	2				1	1
Madera		2												
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino														
Merced			2				5		1					
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey			8				2							
Napa							2							
Nevada							5							
Orange														
Placer			17				2		2		1			
Plumas	No	report	on	convictions.										
Riverside														
Sacramento														
San Benito	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Bernardino		5	1				15	1		2	1			
San Diego							1							
San Francisco	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Joaquin		6	10				7	1	1	1				
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Mateo							1							2
Santa Barbara			1				1				1			
Santa Clara			13				6	1	2	1				
Santa Cruz			12				7				1			
Shasta							1							
Sierra														
Siskiyou							2							
Solano														
Sonoma	No	report	on	convictions.										
Stanislaus									1					
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.										
Tehama														
Trinity	No	report	on	convictions.										
Tulare			4				2		1					
Tuolumne			2											
Ventura							3							
Yolo									1					
Yuba			2											2
Totals	10	14	344	7	1	1	153	12	42	6	9	1	3	13

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Plumber	Porter	Powdermaker	Printer	Prospector	Real Estate Agent	Restaurant-keeper	Rigger	Riveter	Sailor	Salesman	Saloonkeeper	Sea Captain	Shepherd
Alameda	22	5	1	26	on	2	3	2	1	71		5	5	
Alpine	No	report		on	convictions.									
Amador	No	report		on	1									
Butte	No	report		on	convictions.									
Calaveras											1			
Colusa														
Contra Costa	2		2							8				
Del Norte														
El Dorado														
Fresno	1	3		2						1				
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	12	7		22		2	1			41		2		
Madera														
Marin	1													
Mariposa										1				
Mendocino				3										
Merced	1	1		1						1				
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey				1										
Napa	6													1
Nevada	1													1
Orange														
Placer	1	1		5										
Plumas	No	report		on	convictions									
Riverside														
Sacramento		1		2								1		
San Benito	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Bernardino	9	3		7						9				
San Diego														
San Francisco	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Joaquin	6			1			1	1		3			2	
San Luis Obispo	No	report		on	convictions.									
San Mateo				2						3				1
Santa Barbara										2				
Santa Clara	4			2						7				
Santa Cruz	2	2								4				
Shasta														
Sierra														
Siskiyou	1										1			
Solano										4				
Sonoma	No	report		on	convictions.									
Stanislaus														
Sutter	No	convictions		on	formisde	meanors.								
Tehama														
Trinity	No	report		on	convictions.									
Tulare	1													
Tuolumne														
Ventura	1			1										
Yolo										2				
Yuba	3									2				
Totals	74	23	3	75	1	4	5	3	1	159	2	8	7	3

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Shingler	Shoemaker	Soldier	Solicitor	Stenographer	Stevadore	Steward	Stonecutter	Student	Surveyor	Switchman	Tailor	Tallyman	Tanner
Alameda	3	13	11	20	10	2	7	7	7	14	1	2		
Alpine	No	report	on	convictions.										
Amador	No	report	on	convictions.										
Butte	No	report	on	convictions.										
Calaveras														
Colusa														
Contra Costa	1	2			1		1		2	1				
Del Norte												1		
El Dorado												1		
Fresno		4												
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	8	13	13			1	10	3		1	14		1	
Madera														
Marin														
Mariposa												1		
Mendocino														
Merced		3												
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey			4											
Napa	1	1	5	1										
Nevada										1				
Orange														
Placer							1							
Plumas	No	report	on	convictions.										
Riverside														
Sacramento														
San Benito	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Bernardino		1	3	2	1	2				2	5			
San Diego	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Francisco	1	7	2	4	2					2	2		2	
San Joaquin	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Mateo												1		
Santa Barbara							1							
Santa Clara		1	4			1	1		1		4			
Santa Cruz		1												
Shasta														
Sierra														
Siskiyou		1												
Solano														
Sonoma	No	report	on	convictions.										
Stanislaus	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.										
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.										
Tehama	No	report	on	convictions.										
Trinity	No	report	on	convictions.										
Tulare														
Tuolumne														
Ventura		1												
Yolo									1					
Yuba														
Totals	14	48	33	30	3	15	4	24	12	1	15	44	1	5

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Occupations of Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors in California for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—*Continued.*

County.	Teamster	Telegraph Operator	Tilesetter	Tinner	Unknown	Upholsterer	Veterinary Surgeon	Walter	Watchman	Weaver	Wellborer	Windowcleaner	Wireworker	Woodworker
Alameda	73	2		3		5	1	19	1	1	3	1	1	3
Alpine	No	report	on	convictions.										
Amador	No	report	on	convictions.										
Butte	No	report	on	convictions.										
Calaveras														
Colusa	1													
Contra Costa	5	1				2		1						1
Del Norte														
El Dorado								1						
Fresno						2		8						
Glenn														
Humboldt					39									
Inyo														
Kern														
Kings														
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles*	57	7		6		5		46		1			2	5
Madera														
Marin		1				89								
Mariposa														
Mendocino	1													
Merced	7							2						
Modoc														
Mono														
Monterey	2			1	429									
Napa					5									
Nevada														
Orange					168						1			
Placer	7				14	2	2	4		1				
Plumas	No	report	on	convictions.										
Riverside														
Sacramento					117									
San Benito	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Bernardino	25	4		1				25		3				3
San Diego					189									
San Francisco	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Joaquin	17			2	91			2	1					2
San Luis Obispo	No	report	on	convictions.										
San Mateo	3							2						
Santa Barbara					179									
Santa Clara	14		1	2				8	1					1
Santa Cruz		1								1			1	
Shasta														
Sierra														
Siskiyou														
Solano					261									
Sonoma	No	report	on	convictions.										
Stanislaus	1													
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.										
Tehama					26									
Trinity	No	report	on	convictions.										
Tulare		1												1
Tuolumne														
Ventura														
Yolo					15									
Yuba								3						
Totals	213	17	1	15	1622	16	3	121	3	7	4	1	4	16

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

In compiling the preceding table, the actual occupation of each individual as given by the person reporting is adhered to, with the exception that prostitutes, sports, etc., are put under the class name of "No occupation." Of the total of 9,632, 4,039, or 44.7 per cent, give their occupation as laborer; 1,622, or 16.8 per cent, did not divulge their previous occupation; 344, or 3.5 per cent, have no occupation. Cooks come fourth with 215, teamsters a close fifth with 213, miners have 209, sailors 159, painters 153, carpenters 135, waiters 121, and clerks 101. These eleven divisions total 7,311 individuals, representing 75.9 per cent of the entire number. The remaining 24.1 per cent is distributed among 143 occupations, as shown by the table.

Table of Misdemeanors, Showing Nature of Offense for which Convictions were had during the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total.	Assault	Automobile Speed Limit	Battery	Beating Railroad	Begging	Bicycle Ordinance	City and Co. Ordinances Specified	Concealed Weapons	Contempt of Court	Cruelty to Animals	Defaulting Witness	Defending In-keeper
Alameda	1999	23	61	1	3	17	39	23	1	9	1	2	
Alpine	No report	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Amador	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Butte	No report	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Calaveras	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Colusa	16	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Contra Costa	177	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Del Norte	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
El Dorado	20	9	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Fresno	683	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Glenn	11	39	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Humboldt	39	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inyo	22	334	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kern	334	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Kings	79	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lake	5	1872	17	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Lassen	4	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Los Angeles*	1372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Madera	27	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marin	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mariposa	9	49	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mendocino	49	190	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Merced	190	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Modoc	7	11	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Mono	11	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Monterey	474	40	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Napa	72	181	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Nevada	40	225	4	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Orange	181	No report	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Placer	225	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plumas	No report	276	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Riverside	100	No report	6	309	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sacramento	276	646	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Benito	No report	217	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Bernardino	646	No report	13	25	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
San Diego	217	No report	8	13	25	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	
San Francisco	No report	510	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Joaquin	510	No report	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Luis Obispo	No report	90	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Mateo	90	217	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Santa Barbara	217	323	6	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Santa Clara	323	107	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Santa Cruz	107	45	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Shasta	45	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Sierra	2	25	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Siskiyou	25	296	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Solano	296	No report	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sonoma	No report	68	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stanislaus	68	No report	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sutter	No report	42	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tehama	42	No report	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trinity	No report	87	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Tulare	87	21	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Tuolumne	21	161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ventura	161	93	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Yolo	93	110	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Yuba	110												
Totals	9632	108	23	249	414	16	17	56	37	11	20	1	59

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Table of Misdemeanors, Showing Nature of Offense for which Convictions were had during the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Discharging Fire- arms	Disturbing the Peace	Drunk	Embezzlement	Felony Driving	Fish and Game Laws	Gambling	Incorrigible	Indecent Exposure	Juvenile Laws	Liquor Laws	Lottery Tickets	Malevolent Mischief
Alameda	6	105	1542	2	2	14	3	5	2	2	1	1	9
Alpine	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
Amador	14												
Butte	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
Calaveras	4												
Colusa	4												
Contra Costa	8		52					1	2	1			2
Del Norte													
El Dorado	7							1					
Fresno	148		153	2				4	13		2		8
Glenn			1										
Humboldt	9		8										2
Inyo			12								8		1
Kern	204												
Kings	28		4										1
Lake											1		
Lassen											3		
Los Angeles*	289		44	7				3	1	3			29
Madera	7												
Marin	37												2
Mariposa			3					1					
Mendocino				1							5		
Merced	94							1	1				2
Modoc											4		
Mono													
Monterey	49			1				1	6				6
Napa	48				1				3	1			
Nevada	12		9			1			3				
Orange	51		2					1	1		2		4
Placer	27		13							1			1
Plumas	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
Riverside			3	1							2		1
Sacramento	45			5				2	1				
San Benito	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
San Bernardino	66		5					1					6
San Diego	23		137	2			2	1			1		6
San Francisco	No	report	on	convictions.									
San Joaquin	35		292	2				2					3
San Luis Obispo	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
San Mateo	29												
Santa Barbara	134			1				2			1		1
Santa Clara	25		3	2		1			4	1			2
Santa Cruz	27		3					2					
Shasta	16							1					
Sierra													
Siskiyou	9												
Solano	88		9	1		3			1				1
Sonoma	No	report	on	convictions.									
Stanislaus	13		1	1					1				
Sutter	No	convictions	for	misdemeanors.									
Tehama	5					2			1				
Trinity	No	report	sent	in	on	misdemeanors.							
Tulare	60		1										
Tuolumne	4								1				
Ventura	39								1				
Yolo	13		6						2				
Yuba	19								2				3
Totals	6	1795	2303	28	3	21	5	16	58	7	35	1	89

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

Table of Misdemeanors, Showing Nature of Offense for which Convictions were had during the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Misdemeanors not Specified	Nuisance	Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses	Passing Forgery Check	Petit Larceny	Resisting Officer and Breaking Jail	Sleeping Out	Threat to Kill	Vagrancy	Vulgar Language
Alameda	9				24	2	34		27	29
Alpine	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
Amador					2				9	
Butte	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
Calaveras					2				1	
Colusa	2				4				2	
Contra Costa	11				16	1			59	
Del Norte	1									
El Dorado	1								5	
Fresno	6		4		19	2			285	
Glenn	7				2					
Humboldt					11				6	
Inyo	2									
Kern	25				21				81	
Kings	5				10				30	
Lake					1					
Lassen										
Los Angeles*	427		10		49				416	
Madera					6				12	
Marin					1				68	
Mariposa	1					1				
Mendocino	7				2				25	
Merced	5		1		31				45	
Modoc					1					
Mono	11									
Monterey					13				381	
Napa					5			1	12	
Nevada					6				6	
Orange					7	1			89	
Placer	20		2		13				125	
Plumas	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
Riverside	3				10				78	
Sacramento	19		1		86				106	
San Benito	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
San Bernardino			4		46				186	
San Diego			3		12				19	
San Francisco	No report	on convictions.			Records destroyed.					
San Joaquin		5			44				69	
San Luis Obispo	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
San Mateo					5				48	
Santa Barbara	18		2		15				34	
Santa Clara	15		5	2	22	2			215	
Santa Cruz	1		1		17	3			49	
Shasta					14			1	3	2
Sierra	2									
Siskiyou	5				5				1	
Solano			4		17	1			156	
Sonoma	No report	on convictions.			Records destroyed.					
Stanislaus	8				9	1			19	
Sutter	No convictions	for			misdemeanors.					
Tehama	7				4				17	
Trinity	No report	sent in	on		misdemeanors.					
Tulare			1		7				12	
Tuolumne			1		5					
Ventura	7					2			110	
Yolo	3				10				49	
Yuba					42	1			25	
Totals	619	9	44	2	616	17	34	2	2880	31

*Exclusive of the City of Los Angeles.

The greatest number of convictions were had for vagrancy, 2,880, or 30 per cent, going to jail for this offense. Next comes disturbing the peace with 2,303 convictions, and drunkenness with 1,795. These latter together constitute the class usually designated as "drunk and disorderly." Invariably the arrests for these offenses in the country districts are denominated "disturbing the peace," while in the cities "drunk" is the charge. The two together amount to 3,098, or 32.1 per cent of the whole number considered. This can safely be put as the percentage representing the number of individuals in this State who were sent to jail directly on account of intoxicants. This and vagrancy, usually arising indirectly from the same cause, represent together 62 per cent of all the unfortunates getting into jail in the past year on conviction for misdemeanors.

For misdemeanors not specified, 619 people were convicted; for petit larceny, 616; beating railroad, 414; battery, 249; and assault, 108. The remaining 638, or 6.7 per cent, are distributed among twenty-nine different offenses.

Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Misdemeanors During the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total Number	3 Days and Under	4 and 5 Days	6 to 10 Days	11 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	Over 60 Days	Reform School	Probation
Alameda	1999	1676	109	52	71	36	36		19
Alpine	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
Amador	30	8	8	11	1	2			
Butte	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
Calaveras	10			6		4			
Colusa	16	1	1	5	4	3	2		
Contra Costa	177		17	30	91	12	26	1	
Del Norte	1				1				
El Dorado	20	3	4	6	4	1	2		
Fresno	683	1	159	168	261	46	44	4	
Glenn	11				6	1	3		
Humboldt	39		7	9	14	6	3		
Inyo	22		4		2	5	11		
Kern	334	1	42	89	113	24	65		
Kings	79		20	27	14	11	7		
Lake	5		2			1	2		
Lassen	4				2	1	1		
Los Angeles*	1372	1	117	735	371	60	88		
Madera	27	2	5	5	8	3	4		
Marin	109	29	34	36	8	2			
Mariposa	9		4	1	1		3		
Mendocino	49		1	11	16	8	13		
Merced	190	1	9	38	77	27	36	2	
Modoc	7	3				2	2		
Mono	11			1	7		3		
Monterey	474	3	73	317	45	18	17	1	
Napa	72		2	6	32	15	17		
Nevada	40		3	10	13	5	9		
Orange	181	2	23	67	63	7	18	1	
Placer	225	4	17	46	107	28	23		
Plumas	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
Riverside	100	1		22	59	8	9	1	
Sacramento	276		12	44	65	35	118	2	
San Benito	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
San Bernardino	646	2	91	198	261	42	52		
San Diego	217	110	22	33	27	8	17		
San Francisco	No record	of sentences.							
San Joaquin	510	41	226	110	79	14	40		
San Luis Obispo	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
San Mateo	90		3	22	43	7	15		
Santa Barbara	217		8	56	83	35	35		
Santa Clara	323		5	49	173	28	63		5
Santa Cruz	107		1	13	54	25	14		
Shasta	45			5	27	5	8		
Sierra	2	1			1				
Siskiyou	25			2	8	6	9		
Solano	296		50	52	120	36	38		
Sonoma	No reports	sent in.	Records destroyed.						
Stanislaus	68	2	3	16	32	6	9		
Sutter	No convictions	for	misdemeanors.						
Tehama	42	3	3	6	21	3	6		
Trinity	No report	sent	in on	misdemeanors.					
Tulare	87		7	27	33	11	9		
Tuolumne	21		1	3	12	3	2		
Ventura	161		4	73	67	4	13		
Yolo	93			29	39	14	11		
Yuba	110	2	2	7	44	22	33		
Totals	9632	1889	1100	2434	2596	635	942	12	24

* Exclusive of City of Los Angeles.

There were 1,889 convictions for misdemeanors for which the sentence was for three days or under, and 1,676, or 88.2 per cent, of these were given in Alameda County, and all but 6 in the City of Oakland. Sentences of four and five days were imposed on 1,100 persons; six to ten days on 2,434; eleven to thirty days on 2,596; thirty-one to sixty days on 635, and 942 went to jail for over sixty days. The reform schools received 12 convicted of misdemeanors, and 24 were put on probation. The failure to get reports from Los Angeles City and San Francisco accounts for the small number of probationers for misdemeanor offenses.

It will be noted that the tendency in thickly populated counties is to short sentences, while the more rural districts give the longer terms. The records of convictions for misdemeanors in the City and County of San Francisco were consumed, but part of the books containing the arrests were saved. With a desire to show some of the tendencies manifested by the petty criminals in the metropolis, a copy of all the arrests made during the month of January, 1906, was made. This will show the age and occupation of the person arrested and the nature of the offense alleged to have been committed. There will, of course, be no record of sentences, and the number considered will be proportionately larger than in the other counties, where convictions alone are given, since here we have both the convicted and those against whom the charge was not proven.

A total of 2,444 arrests were made in San Francisco during the month. Of the persons arrested, 58 were under 15 years of age; 127 between 15 and 19; 782 between 20 and 29; 624 between 30 and 39; 495 between 40 and 49, and 358 had reached the 50-year mark. The proportion of arrests under 20 years of age represents 7.5 per cent; for the State as a whole the percentage of those convicted of misdemeanors, under this age, was about one per cent less than shown here for arrests.

The principal occupation was laborer, representing 565, or 23.1 per cent. The per cent for the State as a whole is 44.7, or almost twice as large as shown for the arrests in San Francisco. Teamsters come second with 153, or over 6 per cent, as against a little over 2 per cent for the State. Clerks and bookkeepers are third with 143; then come those of no occupation, with 141; then sailors, with 110. Other occupations showing a considerable number arrested are: barbers, 25; barkeepers, 49; blacksmiths, 23; boilermakers, 19; bricklayers, 15; butchers, 17; carpenters, 56; engineers, 20; firemen, 38; horsemen, 20; housewives, 85; laundry-workers, 25; machinists, 37; merchants, 54; miners, 32; painters, 39; peddlers, 42; plumbers, 26; porters, 15; printers, 20; shoe-workers, 15; soldiers, 38; solicitors, 57; students, 36; tailors, 22; and waiters, 53.

The nature of offense shows 396, or 16.2 per cent were vagrants, as against 30 per cent for the State as a whole in convictions. Disturbing

the peace and drunk give 164, or 6.7 per cent, as against 32.1 per cent for the entire State. In other words, while 30 per cent of all the convictions in the State, outside San Francisco and Los Angeles, for misdemeanor offenses were for vagrancy, in San Francisco only 16.2 per cent of the arrests were for this offense, and for drunk and disorderly almost five times as large a per cent were convicted in the State as were arrested in San Francisco. The nature of the offense as such ordinarily would not affect the number convicted, and there is no reason why the percentage in any occupation should be different in those convicted from those arrested and the comparison here instituted can safely be made.

Other offenses for which arrests were made are: gambling, 108; assault and battery, 116; begging, 30; miscellaneous city ordinances, 106; exceeding speed limit in automobiles and fast driving, 31; petit larceny, 83; malicious mischief, 27; carrying concealed weapons, 22; cruelty to animals, 21; offenses against children, 51; and liquor laws, 42.

The Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles furnished data for the twelve months here considered, but not in the form covered by the investigation. The following table is compiled from this information.

**Arrests and Convictions for Misdemeanors in the City of Los Angeles for the
Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906.**

Nature of Offense.	1905.											
	JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Arrests.	Convic'ts	Arrests.	Convic'ts	Arrests.	Convic'ts	Arrests.	Convic'ts	Arrests.	Convic'ts	Arrests.	Convic'ts
Battery	33	25	26	20	17	13	30	28	17	12	28	21
Begging	1	1			3	3	1	1	1	1	10	10
Bicycle ordinance	30	30	41	41	50	46	46	46	15	15	11	8
Concealed weapons	6	6	9	8	7	7	5	4	15	15	11	10
Contempt of court					2	1						
Cruelty to animals	5	5	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	11	11
Cruelty to children											1	
Curfew ordinance			9	9	2	2	10	6	11	8	10	7
Discharging firearms	1	1									2	1
Disorderly house					1	1						
Disturbing peace	39	31	33	24	54	43	36	32	44	35	36	34
Drunk	458	446	522	508	521	511	356	337	391	380	391	369
Embezzlement	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2			2	2
Escapes					2	2						
False pretenses	1	1			1	1			1	1	5	3
Fast driving	1	1	4	4	8	7	4	4	12	12	3	3
Gambling	3	3	12	12	8	3			5	5	5	6
Health ordinance	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
Hitching-ordinance	2	2	10	10	7	7	15	15	3	2	2	1
Ilflame soliciting					1	1						
Incorrigible	3	3	7	7	1	1			1	1	3	2
Indecent exposure	4	4	2	1	1	1			1	1		
License ordinance	5	5			20	17			11	8		
Malicious mischief	2	2	2	2								
Misdemeanor unclassified	83	49	50	43	61	50	69	63	41	35	53	48
Pettit larceny	18	16	35	34	33	30	18	18	17	17	28	25
Resisting officer											3	1
Sunday-closing ordinance												
Vagrancy	17	6	25	20	119	111	27	25	31	20	43	36
Totals	715	640	795	750	926	864	626	587	622	572	661	600

Nature of Offense.	1906.												Total Arrests	Total Convictions	Percentage of Convictions
	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.				
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions			
Battery	28	18	26	20	31	24	21	12	26	17	27	17	310	227	73.2
Begging	4	4	2	2	7	6	2	2	7	4	5	4	43	38	88.4
Bicycle ordinance	21	21	35	35	140	140	69	50	2	2	3	2	463	445	96.1
Concealed weapons	7	6	9	9	9	9	4	3	11	10	4	3	97	90	92.8
Contempt of court													2	1	50.0
Cruelty to animals	6	6	1	1	9	8	6	4	6	5	8	5	63	54	85.7
Cruelty to children													1		00.0
Curfew ordinance	2	1			7	3	4	3			2	2	57	41	71.9
Discharging firearms	4	3											7	5	71.4
Disorderly house													1	1	100.0
Disturbing peace	46	37	49	38	55	43	54	44	62	45	34	25	542	431	78.0
Drunk	397	380	360	342	413	398	382	365	532	523	490	479	5213	5038	96.6
Embezzlement	4	2	1	1	5	5	5	3	8	8	1	1	33	29	87.9
Escapes													2	2	100.0
False pretenses	1	1											9	7	77.7
Fast driving	5	5	7	6	7	4	16	13	3	2	35	27	105	88	83.8
Gambling	12	12	28	22	13	12	3	2			14	8	103	84	81.5
Health ordinance	7	6	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	7	5	39	34	87.2
Hitching ordinance	2	2	5	5	7	7	12	12			13	11	78	74	94.9
Ilflame soliciting			3	3	5	3	1	1					10	8	80.0
Incorrigible			3	2					1	1			19	18	94.7
Indecent exposure	2	2	1	1			1	1	4	4	2	2	20	19	95.0
License ordinance	4	4	5	5	11	10	12	8	11	7	9	7	88	71	80.6
Malicious mischief					1	1	1	1					6	6	100.0
Misdemeanor unclassified	50	43	47	37	75	71	179	158	31	30	22	18	761	645	84.7
Petit larceny	22	19	28	25	25	23	17	17	36	24	33	27	310	275	88.7
Resisting officer	1				3								4		00.0
Sunday-closing ordinance			1	1			1	1					5	3	60.0
Vagrancy	89	82	84	77	55	52	33	29	39	29	27	23	589	510	86.5
Totals	714	654	697	634	881	822	825	741	782	714	736	666	8980	8244	91.7

During the year, 8,980 persons were arrested in Los Angeles, and 8,244, or 91.7 per cent, convicted. Drunks furnished 5,213 arrests, and 5,038 of these, or 96.6 per cent, were convicted. The 5,038 convicted drunks represent 61.1 per cent of the total number convicted, and is almost double the percentage convicted for this offense for the entire State. Vagrants represent 510 convictions, or 6 per cent of the whole, only one fifth as large as the percentage for this offense for the State.

During the month of January, 1906, as has already been shown, 164 people were arrested in San Francisco for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. During the same month 443 persons were arrested and 417 convicted for these two offenses in Los Angeles. In the same month 396 were arrested for vagrancy in San Francisco and 89 in Los Angeles, 82 of whom were convicted. Very often the different charges are confounded and a common drunk is sometimes "vagged," and *vice versa*. Totaling these offenses in the two cities we have in San Francisco 560 arrested for the three offenses, and in Los Angeles 532 arrested and 499 convicted.

A large number of persons were arrested in Los Angeles City during the year for violating the bicycle ordinance and most of them convicted, 463 being arrested and 445, or 96.1 per cent, convicted.

The remainder of the table is self-explanatory and requires no comment.

The data presented here, both for the entire State and the two cities given separately, is as complete as was possible under the circumstances, and points out some very striking characteristics of the minor criminal. He is for the most part fully matured, many having passed middle age and his woes are the result most often of drink. By far the greater proportion are common laborers. Very few skilled men by comparison are convicted of these minor offenses; it is ordinarily the great floating population that goes from one job to another, hoping for no promotion, and making no provision for the future. Ambitionless, aimless, these men are arrested for drunkenness on their payday spree, for vagrancy when going about the country on foot, or for beating the railroad when they would ride. Sometimes it is the more desperate criminal, by stress of circumstances driven to some minor crime, but most often just the aimless wanderer about the State.

FELONIES.

The data on felonies is absolutely complete, covering all offenses for which convictions were secured in every county in the State. The same plan has been followed as in misdemeanors, and tables covering the same subjects prepared. These will be considered in the same order as in the discussion of the minor offenses.

Ages of Persons Convicted of Felonies in This State for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total Number of Felonies.	Under 15 Years	15 to 19 Years	20 to 29 Years	30 to 39 Years	40 to 49 Years	50 Years and Over	Ages Unknown
Alameda	62		19	*25	8	6	4	
Alpine	1							
Amador	4			2		1	1	
Butte	35	2	7	11	12	2	1	
Calaveras	4			2				
Colusa	5		2	3				
Contra Costa	10			5	2	2	1	
Del Norte	1			1				
El Dorado	1					1		
Fresno	38	1	5	17	11	2	2	
Glenn	3			1	2			
Humboldt	9		3		4		2	
Inyo	3			2				
Kern	10			4	3	3		
Kings	6		2	2	1	1		
Lake	No	felonies.						
Lassen	No	felonies.						
Los Angeles	132	4	32	51	28	10	7	
Madera	2	1		1				
Marin	9		4	2	2	1		
Mariposa	No	felonies.						
Mendocino	5		1		3		1	
Merced	10			3	4	1	2	
Modoc	1					1		
Mono	1							1
Monterey	8	1	1					6
Napa	4	1		1		1	1	
Nevada	No	felonies.						
Orange	9	1	1		1			6
Placer	5			3	2			
Plumas	1			1				
Riverside	13		5	4	4			
Sacramento	10	1	5	3	1			
San Benito	2			2				
San Bernardino	10	2	2	2	2	1	1	
San Diego	22		1	1	1		1	18
San Francisco	133	1	30	50	30	13	9	
San Joaquin	56	2	9	24	11	4	6	
San Luis Obispo	11	1	5	2	2	1		
San Mateo	8		1	3	3	1		
Santa Barbara	2			1			1	
Santa Clara	19	2	6	3	5	1	2	
Santa Cruz	19	1	5	7	4	1	1	
Shasta	14			8	3	1	2	
Sierra	No	felonies.						
Siskiyou	6			5	1			
Solano	16	1	4					11
Sonoma	11		2	7	1	1		
Stanislaus	8		1					7
Sutter	3		1			2		
Tehama	5							5
Trinity	1						1	
Tulare	17		6	8	1	2		
Tuolumne	3			1	2			
Ventura	14		6	4	4			
Yolo	No	felonies.						
Yuba	10		1	4	3	1	1	
Totals	792	22	167	276	163	63	47	54

*Five of these are twenty years of age.

Of the total of 792 persons convicted of felonies during the year under consideration, 22, or 2.8 per cent, are under 15 years of age, and 167, or a little over 21 per cent, are between the ages of 15 and 20 years; showing a total of 24 per cent, or nearly one fourth of all the persons convicted of heinous offenses during the past year, to be under 20 years of age. It will be remembered that but 6.7 per cent of those convicted of misdemeanors were under the age of 20. We shall have occasion to discuss this feature more fully later in the article when treating of juvenile crime.

276 persons, representing 34.8 per cent, were between the ages of 20 and 30; 163 were over 30 and under 40; 63 were between 40 and 50, and 47 had passed 50 years of age.

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California, for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)**

County.	Total	Actor	Baker	Barber	Blacksmith	Boilermaker	Bookkeeper	Brickmaker	Butcher	Candy-maker	Capitalist	Carpenter	Clerk	Conductor	Cook	Dishwasher
Alameda	62	1	1	3	2		1			1		2	4	1	1	
Alpine	1															
Amador	4															
Butte	35						1					1			4	
Calaveras	4															
Colusa	5															
Contra Costa	10											1	1		1	
Del Norte	1															
El Dorado	1															
Fresno	38			1			1					2				
Glenn	3															
Humboldt	9															
Inyo	3															
Kern	10															
Kings	6															
Lake	No	fel	oni	es.												
Lassen	No	fel	oni	es.												
Los Angeles	132		2	1	2		1				2	4	7		10	
Madera	2															
Marin	9				1							2				
Mariposa	No	fel	oni	es.												
Mendocino	5															
Merced	10														1	
Modoc	1															
Mono	1															
Monterey	8															
Napa	4															
Nevada	No	fel	oni	es.												
Orange	9															
Placer	5															
Plumas	1															
Riverside	13						1									
Sacramento	10															
San Benito	2															
San Bernardino	10		1													
San Diego	22							1		1						
San Francisco	133			4	2	1			1	1			13		12	
San Joaquin	56	1		3	1	1	1					2	1		10	1
San Luis Obispo	11				1							1			1	
San Mateo	8															
Santa Barbara	2															
Santa Clara	19		1		2								1		1	
Santa Cruz	19				1			1					1		1	
Shasta	14	1												1	1	1
Sierra	No	fel	oni	es.												
Siskiyou	6															
Solano	16															
Sonoma	11						1									
Stanislaus	8												1			
Sutter	3															
Tehama	5															
Trinity	1															
Tulare	17	1	1													
Tuolumne	3											1				
Ventura	14			1											1	
Yolo	No	fel	oni	es.								1	1			
Yuba	10			1		1										
Totals	792	4	6	14	12	3	7	2	1	2	2	17	30	2	44	2

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California, for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)—Continued.**

County.	Draughtsman	Druggist	Farmer	Gambler	Gardener	Garment- worker	Glassworker	Horseman	Hostler	Housewife	Laborer	Lineman	Lumberman	Machinist	Merchant
Alameda						1	1	1			17	1		1	
Alpine											1				
Amador											2				
Butte			2		1			1			11		1	1	
Calaveras															
Colusa			1								1				
Contra Costa			1								4				
Del Norte											1				
El Dorado			1												
Fresno			1								32				
Glenn											3				
Humboldt			3								2	1	1		
Inyo											3				
Kern											10				
Kings											5				
Lake	No	fel	oni	es.											
Lassen	No	fel	oni	es.											
Los Angeles	2		2		3	1			2		51	4		6	
Madera											1				
Marin			1								1				1
Mariposa	No	fel	oni	es.											
Mendocino			1								3		1		
Merced											5				
Modoc			1												
Mono											1				
Monterey															
Napa											2				
Nevada	No	fel	oni	es.											
Orange															
Placer											2				
Plumas			1												
Riverside											12				
Sacramento			1												
San Benito			1												
San Bernardino				1					1		3				
San Diego											2				
San Francisco									2	1	33	1		3	3
San Joaquin							1				14	1		1	1
San Luis Obispo			1								2				
San Mateo											4				
Santa Barbara											2				
Santa Clara											5			1	1
Santa Cruz	1		1								7	1			
Shasta											9				
Sierra	No	fel	oni	es.											
Siskiyou											5				
Solano											2				
Sonoma		1									4				
Stanislaus											5				
Sutter															
Tehama			1												
Trinity															
Tulare			1								13				
Tuolumne															
Ventura											12				
Yolo	No	fel	oni	es.											
Yuba											3				
Totals	3	1	21	1	4	2	2	2	5	1	295	9	3	13	6

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California, for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Messengerboy	Metalworker	Millhand	Miner	No Occupa- tion	Painter	Paperhanger	Peddler	Photographer	Plumber	Porter	Printer	Restaurant- keeper	Sailor	Saloonkeeper
Alameda	2				5	1				2	2		1		
Alpine															
Amador			1	1	3	1					2				
Butte		1		2											
Calaveras				4											
Colusa						1								1	
Contra Costa														2	
Del Norte															
El Dorado															
Fresno															
Glenn						1									1
Humboldt															
Inyo															
Kern															
Kings					1										
Lake	No	fel	oni	es.											
Lassen	No	fel	oni	es.											
Los Angeles	4			1	4	2					1	3		1	
Madera	1														
Marin					1									1	
Mariposa	No	fel	oni	es.											
Mendocino															
Merced				1				1							
Modoc															
Mono															
Monterey															
Napa															
Nevada	No	fel	oni	es.											
Orange					1			1							
Placer				2	1										
Plumas															
Riverside															
Sacramento		1		1		1									
San Benito				1											
San Bernardino	1						1								
San Diego												1			
San Francisco	1	1	1		4	9		1	1	1	1			6	
San Joaquin	1			1	7			1		1	1			3	
San Luis Obispo	1			1	1									1	
San Mateo					3					1					
Santa Barbara															
Santa Clara	2			2	2										
Santa Cruz					5										
Shasta															
Sierra	No	fel	oni	es.											
Siskiyou						1									
Solano					1										
Sonoma	1														
Stanislaus				1											
Sutter					2										
Tehama															
Trinity				1											
Tulare					1										
Tuolumne				2											
Ventura															
Yolo	No	fel	oni	es.											
Yuba															
Totals	14	3	2	21	43	16	1	4	1	6	7	4	1	15	1

**Occupations of Persons Convicted of Felonies in California, for the Year ending
June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.**

County.	Shingler	Shoemaker	Soldier	Solicitor	Stenographer	Stonecutter	Student	Tailor	Teamster	Telegraph Operator	Unknown	Upholsterer	Waiter	Weaver	Woodworker
Alameda	2				1			3	2			1	1		
Alpine															
Amador															
Butte								1	1				1		
Calaveras															
Colusa						1									
Contra Costa															
Del Norte															
El Dorado															
Fresno								1							
Glenn															
Humboldt															
Inyo															
Kern															
Kings															
Lake	No	fel	oni	es.											
Lassen	No	fel	oni	es.	6	1	1		1	2			4		
Los Angeles		1													
Madera															
Marin								1							
Mariposa	No	fel	oni	es.											
Mendocino															
Merced		1							1						
Modoc															
Mono															
Monterey												8			
Napa			1				1								
Nevada	No	fel	oni	es.											
Orange												7			
Placer															
Plumas															
Riverside															
Sacramento												6			
San Benito															
San Bernardino				1		1									
San Diego											17				
San Francisco		8						6	9				7		
San Joaquin				1									1		
San Luis Obispo										1					
San Mateo															
Santa Barbara															
Santa Clara				1											
Santa Cruz															
Shasta				1											
Sierra	No	fel	oni	es.											
Siskiyou															
Solano			2								11				
Sonoma		1							3						
Stanislaus		1													
Sutter							1								
Tehama											4				
Trinity															
Tulare															
Tuolumne															
Ventura															
Yolo	No	fel	oni	es.											
Yuba										1				1	1
Totals	2	12	3	10	2	2	3	12	17	4	53	1	14	1	1

As in the misdemeanors, laborers are in the majority, having 295 of the convicts for the year, representing 37.2 per cent. Cooks are still near the top, coming second with 44; and those with no occupation have third place with 43. Clerks have 30; farmers and miners, 21

each; carpenters and teamsters, 17 each; painters, 16; sailors, 15; and waiters and messengerboys, 14 each. The remainder represent 48 different occupations.

Table of Felonies, Showing Nature of Offense for which Convictions were Had During the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Total.	Abortion	Arson	Assault	Bribery	Blowing up Mine	Burglary	Child Stealing	Crime against Nature	Embezzlement	Felonies not Specified	Forgery
Alameda	62			10			24	1		3		3
Alpine	1											
Amador	4						1					
Butte	35		1	6			9					
Calaveras	4			1		2						
Colusa	5						3					
Contra Costa	10						4		1			1
Del Norte	1											
El Dorado	1											1
Fresno	38	1		2			12					3
Glenn	3						1					
Humboldt	9			1			1			1		2
Inyo	3										1	
Kern	10						1			1	7	1
Kings	6						2					
Lake	No	fel	oni	es.								
Lassen	No	fel	oni	es.								
Los Angeles	132		3	7			51		1	3		13
Madera	2											
Marin	9		1	2			2		1			
Mariposa	No	fel	oni	es.								
Mendocino	5											1
Merced	10						5				1	1
Modoc	1			1								
Mono	1											
Monterey	8			1	1		1		1			2
Napa	4		1									
Nevada	No	fel	oni	es.								
Orange	9			1	1		3					
Placer	5						1					
Plumas	1											
Riverside	13			3			3					1
Sacramento	10			1			2					
San Benito	2											2
San Bernardino	10			4			1					
San Diego	22			1			14					
San Francisco	133	1	1	9	1		52		1	4		8
San Joaquin	56			7	1		26			1		7
San Luis Obispo	11			1			5			1		
San Mateo	8			1			1					
Santa Barbara	2						1					
Santa Clara	19						3			1		
Santa Cruz	19		1	2			8					3
Shasta	14			1			5					
Sierra	No	fel	oni	es.								
Siskiyou	6			2								
Solano	16						10		1			2
Sonoma	11						5			1		
Stanislaus	8			3			2					
Sutter	3						1					
Tehama	5						3					1
Trinity	1											
Tulare	17			2			10					
Tuolumne	3											
Ventura	14		1	1			7					2
Yolo	No	fel	oni	es.								
Yuba	10			2			3					
Totals	792	2	9	72	4	2	283	1	6	16	9	55

Table of Felonies, Showing Nature of Offense for which Convictions were Had During the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties)—Continued.

County.	Grand Larceny	Jail Breaking	Manslaughter	Mayhem	Murder	Passing Fictitious Check	Perjury	Prior with Misdemeanor	Rape	Receiving Stolen Goods	Robbery	Train Wrecking
Alameda	10				2	1			1		7	
Alpine			1									
Amador					3							
Butte	12	1		2	1				1	1	1	
Calaveras					1							
Colusa	2											
Contra Costa									2		2	
Del Norte	1											
El Dorado												
Fresno	14				3			1			2	
Glenn											2	
Humboldt						1			3			
Inyo	2											
Kern												
Kings	3						1					
Lake	No	fel	onies.									
Lassen	No	fel	onies.									
Los Angeles	33		2		4	8		1	3		3	
Madera	1										1	
Marin	3											
Mariposa	No	fel	onies.									
Mendocino				1	3							
Merced	1								1		1	
Modoc												
Mono					1							
Monterey	2											
Napa	1				1	1						
Nevada	No	fel	onies.									
Orange	4											
Placer	2								1		1	
Plumas									1			
Riverside	6											
Sacramento	4		1		1						1	
San Benito												
San Bernardino	2				1				2			
San Diego	2				4	1						
San Francisco	23		4		8	3			1		17	
San Joaquin	9					3				1	1	
San Luis Obispo	3								1			
San Mateo	2	1									2	1
Santa Barbara									1			
Santa Clara	2				1				9		3	
Santa Cruz	2										3	
Shasta	2				1	1			2		2	
Sierra	No	fel	onies.									
Siskiyou					1						3	
Solano	1										2	
Sonoma	2				1	1					1	
Stanislaus	3											
Sutter		1									1	
Tehama	1											
Trinity					1							
Tulare	1										4	
Tuolumne					1				1			
Ventura									1		2	
Yolo	No	fel	onies.									
Yuba	1				1	1		1	1			
Totals	157	3	8	3	40	21	1	3	32	2	62	1

The table shows that by far the most common felony offense for which convictions have been secured is burglary. For the commission of this crime, 283 persons were convicted, being 35.7 per cent of the total number. Grand larceny led to 157 convictions, felonious assault 72, robbery 62, forgery 55, murder 40, and rape 32.

San Francisco comes first in convictions, with 133, but Los Angeles has 132—just one less. San Francisco is the greatest seaport town on the Coast and has much the larger population. From these figures one of two things must be inferred, either San Francisco is a cleaner city than the southern metropolis, or the latter has a better administration of justice in its police department and criminal courts. This must be left to the deduction of the reader.

Alameda County has 62 convictions, San Joaquin 56, Fresno 38, Butte 35, San Diego 22, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara 19 each, Tulare 17, Solano 16, Shasta and Ventura 14 each, Riverside 13, San Luis Obispo and Sonoma 11 each, and Contra Costa, Kern, Merced, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Yuba 10 each. These numbers show conclusively that the number of convicted criminals in a county does not depend upon the population. There are evidently two factors involved: the character of the people and the administration of justice. Where the administration of justice is lax and the population bad, there will be proportionately a small number of convictions. Where the population is bad and the administration of justice rigid, there will be, of necessity, a large number of persons sent to prison. Without knowing one of these two factors it is impossible to judge the character of the other.

The population of the different counties of the State has changed considerably in the last five years, with a general increase in all. We can take the population of five years ago as a basis of comparison, without doing violence to the truth. Where, therefore, San Francisco with a population of 342,782 has 133 convictions and Los Angeles County with a population of 170,298 has practically the same number of convictions, we can not but note the discrepancy. Still more striking is the case of Sacramento County with 45,915 people and 10 convictions, and San Joaquin with a population of 35,452 and 56 convictions.

Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Felonies, During the Year ending June 30, 1906. (Tabulated by Counties.)

County.	Totals	Under 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	11 to 20 Years	Over 20 Years	Life	Death	Reform School	Probation
Alameda	62	11	18	11	1	1	2		7	11
Alpine	1			1						
Amador	4	3			1					
Butte	35	10	11	6	4		1		3	
Calaveras	4	1	2		1					
Colusa	5		3						1	1
Contra Costa	10	1	7			1				1
Del Norte	1	1								
El Dorado	1			1						
Fresno	38	10	18	6			1		3	
Glenn	3		1	2						
Humboldt	9	2	4	2					1	
Inyo	3		2	1						
Kern	10	1	7	1	1					
Kings	6	3	1	1					1	
Lake	No felonies.									
Lassen	No felonies.									
Los Angeles	132	28	65	13			2	2	22	
Madera	2					1			1	
Marin	9	3	1	1	1	1			2	
Mariposa	No felonies.									
Mendocino	5	1		1	1		1	1		
Merced	10	7	2	1						
Modoc	1	1								
Mono	1			1						
Monterey	8		3	1	1				3	
Napa	4		2	1					1	
Nevada	No felonies.									
Orange	9	5	1	1					2	
Placer	5	3			1	1				
Plumas	1					1				
Riverside	13	3	7	1	1				1	
Sacramento	10	1	5	1	1			1	1	
San Benito	2	2								
San Bernardino	10	6				1			3	
San Diego	22	4	6		3		1		5	3
San Francisco	133	23	46	27	15		4	2	16	
San Joaquin	56	12	28	5	6				5	
San Luis Obispo	11	4	2	1	1				3	
San Mateo	8	3	3	1						1
Santa Barbara	2	2								
Santa Clara	19	3	3	4	1	1	1		5	1
Santa Cruz	19	5	8	1	1				4	
Shasta	14	1	7	3	1		2			
Sierra	No felonies.									
Siskiyou	6	1	2		2	1				
Solano	16	4	9						3	
Sonoma	11	7	1	2					1	
Stanislaus	8	1	3	2	1				1	
Sutter	3			1		1			1	
Tehama	5	2	3							
Trinity	1						1			
Tulare	17	7	6	1		1			2	
Tuolumne	3	1				1				1
Ventura	14	4	6	1					3	
Yolo	No felonies.									
Yuba	10	2	4	1	1	1			1	
Totals	792	189	297	104	46	13	16	6	102	19

The table shows that 189 of the 792 convicted in the year were sentenced to the penitentiary for less than two years; 297 got from 2 to 5 years; 104 from 6 to 10; 46 from 11 to 20; 13 over 20 and less than life; 16 received life sentences; 6 were condemned to death; 102 went to reform school, and 19 were released on probation. Those probated in San Francisco and Sonoma counties and in the six counties failing to report are not included, as the penitentiary records do not show these.

On the whole, there appears a greater disposition to give longer terms in the less thickly populated counties. Of the 75 sent to penitentiaries for over 10 years, 36, or less than 50 per cent, were sent from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Fresno and San Diego, the seven most populous counties, representing 453, or over 57 per cent, of the convictions. These same counties represent 57 per cent of the sentences under five years, or exactly their quota. The main difference is thus seen to be in the medium sentence. The cities give short or medium sentences as a rule, while the rural counties either let a man off with a very short sentence or give him the limit.

JUVENILE CRIME.

In considering the ages of persons convicted of misdemeanors in this State, it was found that comparatively few of such offenders were children. This can be accounted for, partly by the tendency to condone in the youth that which we punish in the man, and partly because the most prevalent petty crimes are drunkenness and vagrancy, to neither of which the very young are addicted to as great a degree as the mature man. But when we investigate the more serious crimes,—burglary, robbery, rape, murder, and the like,—we find the boy under 20 years of age occupying an important place. The crime age is from 12 to 60, a period of forty-eight years. Few persons commit serious offenses under 12 or over 60. The first eight of these years give us 189 convicted of offenses of the grade of felony, from a total of 792, or 24 per cent. One would naturally think that these tender years would, year for year, yield less serious offenses than the years representing mature life. But representing 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the crime age they give us 24 per cent of the crimes, and the period from 15 to 19 years inclusive gives more crimes per year than any other period of human life.

As an aid to the prosecution of this inquiry, data was secured from the two State reformatories, at Ione and Whittier, and the table given below is compiled from this information:

Table of Juvenile Crimes, Showing Ages and Condition of Offenders Committed to Preston and Whittier Schools for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906.

County.	Age.	Sex.	Offense.	History, Occupation, Etc.
Alameda	16	Male	Felony—not specified.	Worked as errand boy; had no home.
	15	Male	Burglary	Worked at odd jobs about Oakland.
	15	Male	Robbery	Shipping clerk; played for dances.
	17	Male	Grand larceny	Plumber's shop; orphans' home for three years.
	17	Male	Grand larceny	Worked at odd jobs about Oakland.
	15	Male	Delinquent child; charged with rape, reduced to battery.	Grocery clerk; worked at canning factory and foundry.
	16	Male	Burglary	At home; odd jobs.
Alpine	17	Male	Grand larceny	Boy tramp.
Amador	No	No	commitments.	
Butte	No	No	commitments.	
Calaveras	12	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs in Chico, and vagrant.
	10	Male	Burglary	At home in Gridley.
	16	Male	Robbery	On ranch; can not read or write.
Colusa	13	Male	Incorrigibility	Unemployed.
Contra Costa	17	Male	Grand larceny	Worked as cowboy.
Del Norte	14	Female	Dependent child; wayward.	Unemployed; eloped with man from Crockett.
El Dorado	No	No	commitments.	
Fresno	No	No	commitments.	
Fresno	16	Male	Incorrigibility; petit larceny.	Odd jobs around Fresno.
	13	Male	Incorrigibility	Odd jobs around Fresno.
	12	Male	Burglary	No employment.
	12	Male	Incorrigibility	Ranch hand; teamster.
	16	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs around Fresno.
	17	Female	Incorrigibility	Has been employed as house servant.
	16	Male	Grand larceny	Ranch work.
Glenn	No	No	commitments.	
Humboldt	15	Male	Rape	Worked at common labor.
Humboldt	14	Male	Incorrigibility; petit larceny.	Has done work on farm.
	16	Male	Grand larceny	
Inyo	No	No	commitments.	
Kern	16	Female	Incorrigibility	Has worked in dry goods store.
Kings	15	Male	Burglary	Common tramp.
Los Angeles	14	Male	Grand larceny	Messenger boy.
	16	Male	Burglary	Common labor and tramp.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Burglary	Common labor and tramp.
	16	Male	Burglary	Common labor and tramp.
Los Angeles	15	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	16	Male	Burglary	Common labor and tramp.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	15	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Burglary	Cooked on night lunch wagon.
	17	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Burglary	Worked in father's grocery store.
	14	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
Los Angeles	15	Male	Incorrigibility	School boy—not employed.
	18	Female	Delinquent child	Servant girl.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Stole wheel, larceny	Messenger boy.
	15	Male	Dependent child	Has St. Vitus' dance; never employed.
Los Angeles	15	Male	Dependent child; vagrancy.	Tramp.
	14	Male	Petit larceny	Messenger boy.
Los Angeles	16	Male	Grand larceny	Messenger boy; stole motor cycle.
	16	Male	Dependent child	Worked in drug store.
Los Angeles	15	Male	Burglary	Assisting older person in theft.
	15	Male	Larceny	Unemployed.
Los Angeles	13	Male	Grand larceny.	Unemployed; stole horse and buggy.

Table of Juvenile Crimes, Showing Ages and Condition of Offenders Committed to Preston and Whittier Schools for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

County.	Age	Sex.	Offense.	History, Occupation, Etc.
Los Angeles— <i>Continued.</i>	14	Male	Beat board bill	Laborer in Los Angeles.
	15	Female	Dependent child	Unemployed—colored.
	17	Male	Forgery	Forged check for \$35 in Compton.
	18	Male	Grand larceny	Messenger boy; stole a rig.
	16	Male	Petit larceny	Unemployed; stole cartridges from shooting gallery.
	12	Male	Dependent child	Has been in detention home.
	15	Male	Dependent child; vagrancy.	Unemployed negro boy.
	18	Male	Incorrigible; petit larceny.	Worked in bird store; stole books from Redondo library.
	14	Male	Larceny; dependent child.	Unemployed; has been in detention home.
	13	Male	Larceny; delinquent child.	Unemployed; has been in detention home.
	16	Male	Burglary; dependent child.	Tramp; broke into store in Los Angeles.
	16	Male	Delinquent child	Has been in detention home.
	18	Female	Incorrigible	Telephone girl and candy girl.
	16	Male	Arson	Farmer boy; attempted to destroy schoolhouse at Moneta.
	17	Male	Opium habit; incorrigible.	Farmer boy.
	15	Male	Moral depravity; delinquent child.	Unemployed.
	14	Male	Delinquent child	Unemployed; history unknown.
	12	Male	Delinquent child	Newsboy; has been in detention home.
	17	Male	Larceny; dependent child.	Janitor work; stole from employer.
	15	Male	Larceny; dependent child.	Worked in tailor shop; stole from butcher shop.
	15	Male	Burglary	Worked in printing shop.
	13	Male	Burglary	Unemployed; robbed till in restaurant.
	14	Male	Larceny	Messenger boy; stole shoes and kept bad company.
	13	Male	Delinquent child	Has been in detention home for two years.
	17	Male	Incorrigibility	Worked for abstract company; has been in Colorado reformatory.
	17	Male	Incorrigibility; vagrancy.	Boy tramp; would not stay at home.
	17	Female	Burglary	Nurse girl; committed burglary in Los Angeles.
	17	Male	Incorrigibility; burglary.	Odd jobs; stole whisky from a cellar.
	17	Male	Incorrigibility; indolence.	Farm hand; committed for indolence.
	15	Male	Delinquent child	Unemployed; colored boy.
	12	Male	Delinquent child; larceny.	Unemployed; has been in Los Angeles Detention Home.
	16	Male	Incorrigibility; moral depravity.	Laborer—Los Angeles.
	16	Female	Incorrigibility; wayward.	Unemployed; prostitute.
	15	Male	Delinquent child; vagrant.	Unemployed; has been in detention home.
	14	Male	Delinquent child; larceny.	Unemployed; has been in detention home.
	15	Male	Larceny	Ranch hand.
Madera	13	Male	Grand larceny	Worked in store; stole horse and buggy from mother.
Marin	15	Male	Incorrigibility; burglary.	Broke into house in San Rafael.
	17	Male	Grand larceny	Seaman; odd jobs on land.
Mariposa	No	commitments.		
Mendocino	No	commitments.		

Table of Juvenile Crimes, Showing Ages and Condition of Offenders Committed to Preston and Whittier Schools for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

County.	Age.	Sex.	Offense.	History, Occupation, Etc.
Merced	13	Male	Incorrigibility; larceny.	Unemployed; stole chickens in Merced.
	16	Male	Incorrigibility	Laborer; stole chickens in Merced.
Modoc	No commitments.			
Mono	No commitments.			
Monterey	16	Male	Lewd and dissolute person.	Ranch hand; allowed himself to be used by tramps.
	15	Male	Incorrigibility; burglary.	Electric supply house in Monterey.
	16	Male	Incorrigibility	Ranch hand; home in Kentucky.
	16	Female	Incorrigibility	Domestic and waitress.
	12	Male	Grand larceny	Newsboy; stole wheel in San Francisco.
Napa	17	Female	Grand larceny	Salesgirl.
	11	Male	Incorrigibility	Unemployed.
Nevada	No commitments.			
Orange	17	Male	Burglary	Ranch work and messenger boy.
	15	Male	Burglary	Worked in packing-house.
Placer	No commitments.			
Plumas	14	Female	Dependent child	History unknown.
Riverside	17	Male	Incorrigibility	Fruit-packer; boy tramp; lived with negroes.
	14	Male	Incorrigibility	Was too unruly for the public schools.
	11	Female	Incorrigibility	Colored girl; unemployed.
	8	Male	Incorrigibility	Colored boy; unemployed.
	16	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility.	Shoe-black.
	17	Male	Embezzlement	Odd jobs about city.
Sacramento	15	Male	Delinquent child	Worked in drug store; parents divorced and both remarried.
	16	Male	Beating way on trains; dependent child.	Employed as cash boy.
	14	Male	Delinquent child; bad company.	Messenger boy.
	13	Male	Grand larceny; dependent child.	Horse thief, Sacramento.
	14	Male	Delinquent child; would not stay at home.	Janitor in barbershop.
	15	Male	Delinquent child	Employed in tailor shop; from Orphans' Home, San Rafael.
San Benito	No commitments.			
San Bernardino	17	Male	Incorrigibility	Employed in store; was in Golden Reformatory.
	13	Male	Attempted rape	Odd jobs.
	13	Female	Attempted to poison family	Unemployed.
	15	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility	At home in Redlands.
	11	Male	Larceny	Unemployed; stole bicycle in San Bernardino.
San Diego	16	Male	Rape	Common laborer.
	16	Male	Burglary; incorrigibility	Worked in butcher shop.
	16	Male	Burglary; incorrigibility	Worked in trunk factory.
	16	Male	Burglary; incorrigibility	Worked in printing office.
	16	Male	Burglary; incorrigibility	Worked as bellboy.
San Francisco	14	Male	Petty thief; incorrigibility	Peddler and confirmed thief.
	15	Male	Robbery	Worked at can factory; robbed messenger boy.
	15	Male	Petit larceny	Lives at home; odd jobs.
	13	Male	Public institution	Learning barber's trade.
	14	Male	Petit larceny	No regular employment.

Table of Juvenile Crimes, Showing Ages and Condition of Offenders Committed to Preston and Whittier Schools for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

County.	Age.	Sex.	Offense.	History, Occupation, Etc.
San Francisco— <i>Continued.</i>	15	Male	Robbery	Odd jobs; leader of band of bad boys.
	16	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	16	Male	Burglary	At home.
	13	Male	Burglary	At home.
	16	Male	Petit larceny	Out of orphan asylum four months.
	15	Male	Petit larceny	Working around a saloon.
	15	Male	Public institution	Lived in orphans' home from childhood.
	17	Male	Injuring a vessel	Balloonist.
	15	Male	Public institution	Lives at home; works as clerk.
	15	Male	Burglary	Works at father's store.
	16	Male	Burglary	Works at planing mill.
	16	Male	Attempted burglary	Odd jobs.
	16	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	17	Male	Burglary	Worked in mother's cigar factory.
	17	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs; no certain home.
	15	Male	Petit larceny	Lives at home.
	16	Male	Petit larceny	Messenger boy; orphans' home six years.
	14	Male	Public institution	Odd jobs.
	15	Male	Petit larceny	Living at home, but vagrant.
	13	Male	Dependent child	Messenger boy.
	16	Male	Burglary	Working at peddling with father.
	13	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility	Errand boy.
	15	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	19	Male	Attempted burglary	Candymaker.
San Joaquin	15	Male	Grand larceny	Odd jobs and tramp.
	15	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs in Stockton.
	12	Male	Burglary	At home.
	14	Male	Grand larceny	At home on fruit ranch.
	17	Male	Grand larceny	Odd jobs; stole tools.
	15	Male	Grand larceny	Chinese boy; worked for friends after San Franc'o earthquake.
San Luis Obispo	17	Male	Grand larceny	Odd jobs.
	16	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility	Unemployed.
	13	Male	Burglary; incorrigibility	Unemployed.
San Mateo	16	Male	Burglary	Dairy work.
Santa Barbara	No commitments.			
	15	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility	Ranch hand; stole from mother.
	16	Female	Incorrigibility	Unemployed.
	14	Female	Incorrigibility	Unemployed.
	13	Male	Incorrigibility	Farm work; would not stay at home.
	17	Male	Robbery	Odd jobs.
Santa Clara	17	Male	Robbery	Odd jobs.
	15	Male	Attempted rape	At carpenter work; from Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.
	16	Male	Burglary	Driving junk wagon.
	13	Male	Larceny; incorrigibility	Unemployed.
	16	Male	Grand larceny	Worked in printing office.
	16	Female	Incorrigibility	Housework.
	16	Male	Burglary	Boy tramp.
	14	Male	Arson	Living at home.
Santa Cruz	17	Male	Burglary	Odd jobs.
	15	Male	Petit larceny and prior	Worked on ranch.
	10	Male	Incorrigibility	Unemployed; father a degenerate, now serving term for unlawful cohabitation with daughter.
Shasta	16	Male	Raising check; incorrigibility	Employed in machine shop.

Table of Juvenile Crimes, Showing Ages and Condition of Offenders Committed to Preston and Whittier Schools for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

County.	Age.	Sex.	Offense.	History, Occupation, Etc.
Sierra	No	commitments.		
Siskiyou	No	commitments.		
Solano	11	Male	Burglary	Broke into house in Benicia.
	15	Male	Grand larceny	Confirmed thief; from Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.
	14	Male	Burglary	Bootblack stand.
Sonoma	16	Male	Burglary	Errand boy.
	13	Male	Petit larceny; incorrigibility	
	12	Male	Incorrigibility	Lived at home.
				Lived at home, but beyond parents' control.
Stanislaus	17	Male	Grand larceny	Clerk; stole from employer.
Sutter	15	Male	Burglary	Boy tramp.
Tehama	16	Male	Cruelty to animals; incorrigibility	
	16	Male	Incorrigibility	Worked as laborer.
Trinity	No	commitments.		Farm hand.
Tulare	16	Male	Incorrigibility	Has lived and worked on a farm all his life.
	16	Male	Intemperance; incorrigibility	
	12	Male	Larceny; incorrigibility	Farm hand.
	13	Male	Larceny; incorrigibility	Unemployed.
	16	Male	Robbery	Attending school.
	17	Male	Burglary	At home on ranch; seriously injured man and robbed him.
Tuolumne	No	commitments.		Odd jobs.
Ventura	10	Male	Incorrigibility	Unemployed; home life good.
	16	Male	Incorrigibility	Ranch work.
	16	Male	Burglary	Boy tramp; home in the East.
	16	Male	Burglary	Boy tramp; home in the East.
	16	Male	Petit larceny	Living at home.
	17	Male	Burglary	Boy tramp; home in the East.
Yolo	No	commitments.		
Yuba	16	Male	Burglary	Made his own way since 13 years of age, tramping and working.

This table covers all commitments to these institutions for both misdemeanors and felonies, 98 being for the former and 102 for felonies. The remaining 87 of the 189 under 20 years of age convicted of felonies are in the penitentiaries at Folsom and San Quentin.

Of the 98 misdemeanors considered here, one child was 8 years of age, two were 10, three 11, six 12, twelve 13, sixteen 14, twenty-two 15, twenty-five 16, eight 17, and three 18. Of the 102 felonies, one was 10 years of age, one 11, four 12, eight 13, five 14, twenty-two 15, thirty-six 16, twenty-three 17, one 18, and one 19.

One colored girl, 11 years of age, was committed to the reform school during the year for incorrigibility; three white girls 14 years of age, one 15, five 16, one 17, and two 18; a total of 13 for minor offenses, in most cases for waywardness.

One girl of 13 was committed for trying to poison her family, one of 17 for burglary, and one of 17 for grand larceny; making a total of three females committed for felonies.

Twelve of the number under consideration had previously been inmates of detention homes, and 6 of orphan asylums. One is the child of a parent convicted of a felony, and at least one has parents divorced. Forty-five seem to have been pursuing steady, and 72 intermittent, employment; 22 lived at home, and only 2 are recorded as attending school. Nineteen are boy tramps.

The great number of these unfortunate youths that have been employed at either permanent or intermittent work and the comparatively small number attending school seems a significant fact. Thousands of neglected boys are tramping about the streets of our cities, and many mere children are confirmed tramps, learning, thus early, to live by their wits. Most of the youthful criminals in our penal institutions already have "records." Their first offenses have been condoned or undetected, and it is the usual thing to have "confirmed thief" or "boy tramp" or "released from detention home" written opposite the name of a child of 15 or 16 years. Of the 189 youthful felons convicted in this one year in our State, 87 are already so hardened in crime that it is thought useless by the courts to send them to the reform schools and they are consigned to the penitentiaries, where in company with older criminals they complete their education in crime. They have long been familiar with the inside of jails and the confinement no longer shames them. It is merely the restraint they dread. "Familiarity" has bred "contempt," and the most salutary effect of punishment is now lost. This is the testimony of the probation and juvenile court officers throughout the State. It would seem that contemplating the appalling number of juvenile offenders guilty of every offense, from petty stealing to highway robbery and murder, the record of which we have given here, every individual in the State must of necessity decide that something is wrong with our present methods. We have no new method to offer, but the facts are here referred with the hope that some improvement may be brought about when once the people are aware of the actual conditions.

DIVORCES.

On account of the destruction of the records of the County Clerk of San Francisco, not enough data on divorces could be secured from that county for the first six months of the present year to warrant a tabulation. For that reason, the number of divorces granted in the last six months of 1905 are tabulated. The number of marriages for the entire year is given, but the percentage of divorces to marriages is computed from the number of marriages occurring during the same six months covered by the divorces. Aside from this one county, the records are for the twelve months ending June 30, 1906, and will be so understood *throughout* this discussion. Only final decrees are considered.

Number of Divorces for the State of California for the Year ending June 30, 1906, with Percentages to Number of Marriages and Data Concerning Condition of Parties.

County.	Number of Marriages for Year	Number of Divorces for Year	Percentage of Divorces to Marriages	PLAINTIFF.		WHERE MARRIED.			LENGTH OF TIME MARRIED.			
				Husband	Wife	California	Rest of U. S.	Foreign	Less than 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	10 to 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Alameda	2,221	180	8.1	52	128	136	40	4	38	58	53	31
Alpine	1	No divorce	s for year.									
Amador	56	11	19.6	3	8	10		1	2	5	3	1
Butte	103	28	27.1	8	20	25	3		10	6	10	2
Calaveras	51	9	17.6	3	6	9			2	4	3	
Colusa	38	No divorce	s for year.									
Contra Costa	155	18	11.6	5	13	14	4		5	8	3	2
Del Norte	15	6	40.0	1	5	4	2		1	2	1	2
El Dorado	56	13	23.2	4	9	12	1		5	4	3	1
Fresno	491	53	10.8	18	35	34	17	2	14	17	18	4
Glenn	35	5	14.2	2	3	3	2		1	2	1	1
Humboldt	170	34	20.0	6	28	24	8	2	8	9	10	7
Inyo	30	3	10.0	2	1	3				1	2	
Kern	140	29	20.7	5	24	22	6	1	8	8	11	2
Kings	112	18	16.0	9	9	13	4	1	1	12	2	3
Lake	32	10	31.2	5	5	8	2			6	2	2
Lassen	30	5	16.6	2	3	4	1		1		4	
Los Angeles	2,241	466	20.7	124	342	233	219	14	95	148	143	80
Madera	40	3	7.5	2	1	2	1		1	2		
Marin	619	13	2.1	5	8	10	3		3	6	3	1
Mariposa	11	4	36.3		4	3	1		1	1	1	1
Mendocino	181	8	4.4	1	7	7	1		1	3	4	
Merced	75	11	14.6	7	4	10	1		3	5	2	1
Modoc	44	No divorce	s for year.									
Mono	5	1	20.0		1	1					1	
Monterey	153	23	15.0	5	18	15	6	2	7	7	5	4
Napa	159	24	15.0	9	15	19	5		5	10	3	6
Nevada	118	20	17.0	4	16	18	1	1	6	8	4	2
Orange	421	19	4.5	7	12	10	7	2	2	6	5	6
Placer	41	7	17.0	2	5	6	1		1	1	3	2
Plumas	30	1	3.3		1	1			1			
Riverside	266	15	5.7	8	7	10	4	1	2	4	7	2
Sacramento	826	95	11.5	27	68	72	22	1	26	36	20	13
San Benito	66	4	6.0	3	1	1	2	1			1	3
San Bernardino	453	63	13.9	17	46	33	29	1	13	20	24	6
San Diego	480	43	9.0	9	34	27	15	1	8	13	15	7
San Francisco*	4,230	475	18.8	133	342	357	99	19	125	152	163	35
San Joaquin	456	40	8.7	9	31	28	8	4	7	12	15	6
San Luis Obispo	179	16	8.9	6	10	12	4		4	5	5	2
San Mateo	235	7	3.0	2	5	6		1	1	2	2	2
Santa Barbara	226	19	8.3	7	12	15	4		4	12	3	
Santa Clara	921	79	8.5	18	61	57	18	4	9	25	27	18
Santa Cruz	225	28	12.4	7	21	24	2	2	5	10	5	8
Shasta	132	37	28.0	13	24	30	6	1	8	9	9	11
Sierra	16	7	43.7	1	6	7			1	3	2	1
Siskiyou	111	25	22.5	3	22	18	7		7	7	7	4
Solano	158	11	7.0	5	6	11			4	6		1
Sonoma	237	37	15.6	2	35	31	5	1	5	15	12	5
Stanislaus	104	13	12.5	2	11	11	1	1	3	2	5	3
Sutter	35	4	11.8		4	3	1		2	1	1	
Tehama	81	6	7.0	2	4	5	1		4	1	1	
Trinity	12	6	50.0	2	4	5	1		2	1	3	
Tulare	20	29	14.1	9	20	23	6		6	12	6	5
Tuolumne	99	11	11.1	4	7	9	2		5	4	1	1
Ventura	137	12	8.7	6	6	6	6		3	5	4	
Yolo	95	21	22.1	2	19	18	3		7	7	5	2
Yuba	73	8	10.9		8	6	2		1	3	4	
Totals	17,932	2,133	13.1	588	1,545	1,481	584	68	484	706	647	296

*In San Francisco the percentages are based on divorce returns for the six months ending December 31, 1905, the data for the six months ending June 30, 1906, having been destroyed. The percentage of divorce to marriage is based on the 2,526 marriages occurring during six months ending December 31, 1905.

Number of Divorces for the State of California by Counties for the Year ending June 30, 1906, with Percentages to Number of Marriages and Data Concerning Condition of Parties—Continued.

County.	CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.						NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN REPORTED.				CHILDREN. Number Affected
	Adultery	Extreme Cruelty	Willful Desertion	Neglect and Failure to Provide	Intemperance	Conviction of a Felony	Number of Families Having No Children	Aged Less than 5 Years	Aged 5 to 10 Years	Aged Over 10 Years	
Alameda	11	51	81	25	12		99	31	30	20	143
Alpine	No divorces		s for year.								
Amador		3	7	1			4	2	3	2	12
Butte		8	14	6			12	5	6	5	31
Calaveras	1	2	3	2	1		4		5		6
Colusa	No divorces		s for year.								
Contra Costa	2	3	7	5	1		10	3	3	2	10
Del Norte		1	3	1	1		1	3	2		11
El Dorado		6	6		1		6	3	2	2	15
Fresno	4	13	26	6	4		28	5	9	11	39
Glenn		1	3	1			4		1		3
Humboldt	3	9	9	12		1	13	10	7	4	42
Inyo			3				2		1		4
Kern	2	5	20	1	1		16	6	6	1	29
Kings		4	10	4			10	5	1	2	12
Lake		3	7				6	3	1		10
Lassen			4		1		2	1	2		4
Los Angeles	34	105	238	50	35	4	296	46	75	49	295
Madera	2	1					2	1			1
Marin		4	7		2		8	4	1		9
Mariposa		3		1			2	1	1		4
Mendocino	1	1	2	2	2		1	5		2	8
Merced	2		8	1			7	4			8
Modoc	No divorces		s for year.								
Mono			1					1			3
Monterey		10	10	3			10	6	4	3	32
Napa	2	6	12	1	3		15	6	2	1	20
Nevada	1	5	12	1	1		11	4	1	4	17
Orange		6	10	1	2		10	4	4	1	23
Placer	1	1	3	2			4		2	1	5
Plumas			1					1			1
Riverside		7	6	2			9	2	4		8
Sacramento	3	43	27	19	4		57	19	13	6	60
San Benito			4				2		2		4
San Bernardino	3	15	27	9	4	5	29	17	9	8	61
San Diego	2	13	22	5	1		29	6	4	4	28
San Francisco	18	134	193	102	25	3	324	50	58	4	231
San Joaquin	1	6	14	15	3	1	22	7	6	5	29
San Luis Obispo	1	2	12	1			12		2	2	8
San Mateo		5	2				4	1	1	1	6
Santa Barbara		4	13	1	1		15	1	2	1	6
Santa Clara	1	29	28	18	3		45	15	9	10	60
Santa Cruz	2	6	9	8	3		17	7	3	1	32
Shasta	2	11	17	4	3		23	8	3	3	38
Sierra			2	4		1	3	1	3		6
Siskiyou	1	11	12		1		17	5	2	1	15
Solano		5	5	1			6	4	1		7
Sonoma	1	10	20	5	1		19	8	5	5	32
Stanislaus		3	5	5			4	3	2	4	14
Sutter		4						3		1	5
Tehama	1	2	3				4	2			5
Trinity		3	2	1			3	1	1	1	4
Tulare		11	17		1		12	9	7	1	32
Tuolumne	1	4	3	3			6	4	1		10
Ventura	1		9	1	1		7	1	2	2	10
Yolo	1	9	7	1	1	2	11	5	3	2	17
Yuba		4	1	3			2	3	1	2	11
Totals	105	591	967	334	119	17	1,265	342	313	213	1,536

The total number of marriages for the year is 17,932, while 2,133 divorces are considered. The percentage of divorces to marriages, deducting from the total the number occurring in San Francisco the first six months of this year, is 13.1. San Francisco is first in number of divorces granted, having 475 for the half-year, or 950 for the entire year, if the same proportion prevailed throughout the year. Los Angeles is second with 466, and Alameda third with 180. Sacramento shows 95, Santa Clara 79, San Bernardino 63, and Fresno 53. Alpine, Colusa, and Modoc counties granted no final decrees of divorce during the entire year.

Husbands were plaintiffs in 588 instances, representing 27.6 per cent, and wives in 1,545 instances, or 72.4 per cent.

Divorces were given to 1,481 couples who had been married in California, to 584 married in the United States outside of California, and to 68 married in foreign countries, representing 69.4, 27.4, and 3.2 per cent respectively.

Parties divorced had been married less than 5 years in 484 instances; 706 from 5 to 10 years; 647 from 10 to 20 years, and 296 over 20 years; representing 22.7, 33.1, 30.4, and 13.8 per cent respectively.

The tabulation for causes of divorce follows the statutory divisions. Adultery brought about 105 divorces, or 4.9 per cent; extreme cruelty, 591 or 27.7 per cent; willful desertion, 967, or 45.3 per cent; neglect and failure to provide, 334, or 15.7 per cent; intemperance, 119, or 5.6 per cent; and conviction of a felony, 17, or .8 per cent.

Investigation into the family life of divorced parties shows that 1,265 families, representing 59.3 per cent of the total number, reported no children; 342, or 16 per cent, have children under 5 years of age; 313, or 14.7 per cent, have children under 10 years, but none under 5 years of age; 213 have children over 10, but none under that age. The total number of children involved is 1,536, or about three children to every four divorces. The large percentage of divorces given to families reporting no children, and the comparatively small number of children involved, suggest this absence of children as one of the potent causes of divorce.

In order to show percentages of divorces in the different counties under the several divisions, the table showing numbers above is reduced to percentages and is here given:

**Percentage of Divorces for the Several Counties of California, Classified to Show
Condition of Parties, for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906.**

Counties.	Number of Divorces.	PLAINTIFF.		WHERE MARRIED.			LENGTH OF TIME MARRIED.			
		Percentage.		Percentage.			Percentage.			
		Husbands.	Wives.	California.	Rest of U. S.	Foreign.	Less than 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
Alameda	180	28.8	71.2	75.5	22.2	2.3	21.1	32.3	29.4	17.2
Alpine	No	divorces	for the	year.						
Amador	11	27.3	72.7	90.9		9.9	18.2	45.4	27.3	9.1
Butte	28	28.6	71.4	89.3	10.7		35.7	21.4	35.7	7.2
Calaveras	9	33.3	66.7	100.0			22.2	41.5	33.3	
Colusa	No	divorces	for the	year.						
Contra Costa	18	27.8	72.2	77.8	22.2		27.8	44.4	16.7	11.1
Del Norte	6	16.7	83.3	66.7	33.3		16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3
El Dorado	13	30.8	69.2	92.3	7.7		38.5	30.8	21.0	7.7
Fresno	53	34.0	66.0	64.1	32.1	3.8	26.4	32.0	34.0	7.6
Glenn	5	40.0	60.0	60.0	40.0		20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Humboldt	34	17.7	82.3	70.6	23.5	5.9	23.5	26.5	29.4	20.6
Inyo	3	66.7	33.3	100.0				33.3	66.7	
Kern	29	17.2	82.8	75.9	20.7	3.4	27.6	27.6	37.9	6.9
Kings	18	50.0	50.0	72.2	22.2	5.6	5.6	66.6	11.1	16.7
Lake	10	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0			60.0	20.0	20.0
Lassen	5	40.0	60.0	80.0	20.0		20.0		80.0	
Los Angeles	466	26.6	73.4	49.8	44.8	6.4	20.4	31.8	30.7	17.1
Madera	3	66.6	33.3	66.6	33.3		33.3	66.6		
Marin	13	38.5	61.5	76.9	23.1		23.1	46.1	23.1	7.7
Mariposa	4		100.0	75.0	25.0		25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Mendocino	8	12.5	87.5	87.5	12.5		12.5	37.5	50.0	
Merced	11	63.6	36.4	90.9	9.1		27.3	45.4	18.2	9.1
Modoc	No	divorces	for the	year.						
Mono	1		100.0	100.0					100.0	
Monterey	23	21.7	78.3	65.2	26.0	8.8	30.4	30.4	21.7	17.5
Napa	24	37.5	62.5	79.2	20.8		20.9	41.6	12.5	25.0
Nevada	20	20.0	80.0	90.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0
Orange	19	36.8	63.3	52.5	36.8	10.6	10.6	31.6	21.2	31.6
Placer	7	28.6	71.4	85.7	14.3		14.3	14.3	42.8	28.6
Plumas	1		100.0	100.0			100.0			
Riverside	15	53.3	46.7	66.6	26.7	6.7	13.3	26.7	46.7	13.3
Sacramento	95	28.4	71.6	75.8	23.1	1.1	27.4	37.9	21.0	13.7
San Benito	4	75.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0			75.0	25.0
San Bernardino	63	27.0	73.0	52.4	46.0	1.6	20.7	31.7	38.1	9.5
San Diego	43	20.9	79.1	62.8	34.9	2.3	18.6	30.2	34.9	16.3
San Francisco	475	28.0	72.0	75.1	20.9	4.0	26.2	32.0	34.4	7.4
San Joaquin	40	22.5	77.5	70.0	20.0	10.0	17.5	30.0	37.5	15.0
San Luis Obispo	16	37.5	62.5	75.0	25.0		25.0	31.2	31.2	12.5
San Mateo	7	28.6	71.4	85.7		14.3	14.2	28.6	28.6	28.6
Santa Barbara	19	36.8	63.2	78.9	21.1		21.1	63.2	15.7	
Santa Clara	79	22.8	77.2	72.1	22.8	5.1	11.4	31.6	34.2	22.8
Santa Cruz	28	25.0	75.0	85.7	7.1	7.1	17.9	35.7	17.9	28.5
Shasta	37	35.1	64.9	81.1	16.2	2.7	21.7	24.3	24.3	29.7
Sierra	7	14.3	85.7	100.0			14.3	42.9	28.5	14.3
Siskiyou	25	12.0	88.0	72.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	28.0	16.0
Solano	11	45.5	54.5	100.0			36.5	54.5		9.0
Sonoma	37	5.4	94.6	83.8	13.5	2.7	13.5	40.5	32.5	13.5
Stanislaus	13	15.4	84.6	84.6	7.7	7.7	23.0	15.4	38.5	23.0
Sutter	4		100.0	75.0	25.0		50.0	25.0	25.0	
Tehama	6	33.3	66.7	83.3	16.7		66.6	16.7	16.7	
Trinity	6	33.3	66.7	83.3	16.7		33.3	16.7	50.0	
Tulare	29	31.0	69.0	79.3	20.7		20.7	41.3	20.7	17.3
Tuolumne	11	36.3	63.7	81.8	18.2		45.4	36.4	9.1	9.1
Ventura	12	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0		25.0	41.7	33.3	
Yolo	21	9.5	90.5	85.7	14.3		33.3	33.3	23.8	9.6
Yuba	8		100.0	75.0	25.0		12.5	37.5	50.0	
Whole State	2,133	27.6	72.4	69.4	27.4	3.2	21.7	33.1	30.4	13.8

Percentage of Divorces for the Several Counties of California, Classified to Show Condition of Parties, for the Twelve Months ending June 30, 1906—Continued.

Counties.	CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.						NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN.				Percent of Children to Number of Divorces
	Percentage.						Percentage.				
	Adultery	Extreme Cruelty	Willful Desertion	Neglect and Failure to Provide	Intemperance	Conviction of Felony.	No Children	Less than 5 years	5 to 10 years.	Over 10 years	
Alameda	6.1	28.3	45.0	13.9	6.7		55.0	17.2	16.7	11.1	79.4
Alpine	No	divorces for the year.									
Amador		27.3	63.6	9.1			36.4	18.2	27.2	18.2	109.0
Butte		28.6	50.0	21.4			42.8	17.9	21.4	17.9	110.6
Calaveras	11.1	22.2	33.4	22.2	11.1		44.4		55.6		66.6
Colusa	No	divorces for the year.									
Contra Costa	11.1	16.7	38.9	27.8	5.5		55.5	16.7	16.7	11.1	55.5
Del Norte		16.6	50.0	16.6	16.6		16.7	50.0	33.3		183.3
El Dorado		46.2	46.2		7.6		46.2	23.1	15.3	15.3	115.4
Fresno	7.6	24.5	49.0	11.3	7.6		52.8	9.4	17.0	20.8	73.4
Glenn		20.0	60.0	20.0			80.0		20.0		60.0
Humboldt	8.8	26.4	26.4	35.5		2.9	38.2	29.4	20.6	11.8	123.5
Inyo		100.0					66.7		33.3		133.3
Kern	6.9	17.3	69.0	3.4	3.4		55.2	20.7	20.7	3.4	100.0
Kings		22.2	55.6	22.2			55.6	27.8	5.6	11.0	66.6
Lake		30.0	70.0				60.0	30.0	10.0		100.0
Lassen			80.0		20.0		40.0	20.0	40.0		40.0
Los Angeles	7.3	22.6	51.1	10.6	7.5	.9	63.5	9.9	16.1	10.5	63.3
Madera	66.6	33.3					66.6	33.3			33.3
Marin		30.8	53.8		15.4		61.5	30.8	7.7		69.2
Mariposa		75.0		25.0			50.0	25.0	25.0		100.0
Mendocino	12.5	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0		12.5	62.5		25.0	100.0
Merced	18.2		72.7	9.1			63.6	36.4			72.7
Modoc	No	divorces for the year.									
Mono		100.0						100.0			300.0
Monterey		43.5	43.5	13.0			43.5	26.1	17.4	13.0	139.1
Napa	8.3	25.0	50.0	4.2	12.5		62.5	25.0	8.3	4.2	81.7
Nevada	5.0	25.0	60.0	5.0	5.0		55.0	20.0	5.0	20.0	85.0
Orange		31.6	52.6	5.3	10.5		52.5	21.1	21.1	5.3	121.0
Placer	14.3	14.3	42.8	28.6			57.1		28.6	14.3	71.4
Plumas		100.0						100.0			100.0
Riverside		46.7	40.0	13.3			60.0	13.3	26.7		53.3
Sacramento	3.2	44.2	28.4	20.0	4.2		60.0	20.0	13.7	6.3	63.1
San Benito		100.0					50.0		50.0		100.0
San Bernardino	4.8	23.8	42.9	14.3	6.3	7.9	46.0	27.0	14.3	12.7	96.8
San Diego	4.6	30.2	51.2	11.8	2.3		67.4	14.0	9.3	9.3	65.1
San Francisco	3.8	28.2	40.7	21.5	5.2	.6	68.2	10.5	12.2	9.1	48.9
San Joaquin	25.0	15.0	35.0	37.5	7.5	2.5	55.0	17.5	15.0	12.5	72.5
San Luis Obispo	6.2	12.5	75.0	6.2			75.0		12.5	12.5	50.0
San Mateo		71.4	28.6				57.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	85.7
Santa Barbara		21.1	68.3	5.3	5.3		73.6	5.3	15.8	5.3	31.6
Santa Clara	1.3	36.7	35.4	22.8	3.8		56.9	19.0	11.4	12.7	76.0
Santa Cruz	7.2	21.4	32.1	28.6	10.7		60.7	25.0	10.7	3.6	114.3
Shasta	5.4	29.7	45.9	10.9	8.1		62.2	21.6	8.1	8.1	102.7
Sierra			28.5	57.2		14.3	42.9	14.2	42.9		85.7
Siskiyou	4.0	44.0	48.0		4.0		68.0	20.0	8.0	4.0	60.0
Solano		45.5	45.5	9.0			54.5	36.5	9.0		63.6
Sonoma	2.7	27.0	54.1	13.5	2.7		51.3	21.7	13.5	13.5	86.5
Stanislaus		23.0	38.5	38.5			30.8	23.0	15.4	30.8	107.7
Sutter		100.0						75.0		25.0	125.0
Tehama	16.7	33.3	50.0				66.7	33.3			83.3
Trinity		50.0	33.3	16.7			50.0	16.7	16.7	16.6	66.6
Tulare		37.8	58.8		3.4		41.4	31.0	24.2	3.4	110.3
Tuolumne	9.1	36.3	27.3	27.3			54.6	36.3	9.1		90.9
Ventura	8.4		75.0	8.3	8.3		58.3	8.3	16.7	16.7	83.3
Yolo	4.8	42.7	33.3	4.8	4.8	9.6	52.3	23.8	14.3	9.6	80.9
Yuba		50.0	12.5	37.5			25.0	37.5	12.5	25.0	137.5
Whole State	4.9	27.7	45.3	15.7	5.6	.8	59.3	16.0	14.7	10.0	71.5

MARRIAGES.

Two tables are given on marriage. One shows the number and condition of the parties, and the other the corresponding percentages. These tables, in slightly different form, were compiled by the State Board of Health. As has already been mentioned, that Department as well as this Bureau has the duty of collecting statistics on marriage.

Of the 17,932 marriages, 13,182, or 73.5 per cent, were the first of both parties; 1,958, or 10.9 per cent, were first of groom only; 1,450, or 8.1 per cent, first of bride only, and in 1,342 instances, representing 7.5 per cent, both parties had been married at least once before. Of the grooms, 15,140, or 84.4 per cent, were married for the first time, as against 14,632, or 81.6 per cent, brides likewise never married before. 1,655 husbands, or 9.2 per cent, had been married before and their wives had died, and 1,891 wives, or 10.5 per cent, had lost husbands by death. Of the men, 1,137, or 6.4 per cent, were divorcees, while 1,409, or 7.9 per cent, of the women had had similar matrimonial experiences. The women are thus seen to exceed in the number of widowed and divorced who remarry. In five counties only did the number of divorced men exceed the number of divorced women remarrying; the counties are Colusa (where no divorces were granted during the time in question), Kings, Monterey, Placer, and San Luis Obispo. Fourteen counties had more widowers than widows remarry; they are Calaveras, Kings, Merced, Monterey, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sutter, and Tehama.

Marriages, Classified by Number and Marital Condition of Parties, by Counties, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.

County.	Total Marriages.....	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES.				GROOM.			BRIDE.		
		First of Both Parties.....	First of Groom Only	First of Bride Only.....	Second or over of Both.....	Single.....	Widowed.....	Divorced.....	Single.....	Widowed.....	Divorced.....
Alameda.....	2,221	1,611	238	179	193	1,849	210	162	1,790	233	198
Alpine.....	1	1				1			1		
Amador.....	56	44	8	3	1	52	4		47	7	2
Butte.....	103	75	14	8	6	89	8	6	83	13	7
Calaveras.....	51	42	4	3	2	46	2	3	45	1	5
Colusa.....	38	30	3	3	2	33	2	3	33	4	1
Contra Costa.....	155	110	22	12	11	132	16	7	122	19	14
Del Norte.....	15	12	2	1		14	1		13	1	1
El Dorado.....	56	54	1	1		55	1		55		1
Fresno.....	491	390	38	31	32	428	46	17	421	50	20
Glenn.....	35	25	6	1	3	31	3	1	26	6	3
Humboldt.....	170	136	18	10	6	154	12	4	146	17	7
Inyo.....	30	28	1	1		29	1		29	1	
Kern.....	140	95	26	10	9	121	10	9	105	22	13
Kings.....	112	95	4	8	5	99	9	4	103	7	2
Lake.....	32	27	1	1	3	28	3	1	28	3	1
Lassen.....	30	20	4	3	3	24	5	1	23	6	1
Los Angeles.....	2,241	1,630	216	205	190	1,846	240	155	1,835	246	160
Madera.....	40	35	3	1	1	38	1	1	36	3	1
Marin.....	619	368	116	66	69	484	55	80	434	89	96
Mariposa.....	11	11				11			11		
Mendocino.....	181	134	22	13	12	156	20	5	147	24	10
Merced.....	75	60	9	3	3	69	4	2	63	5	7
Modoc.....	44	38	5	1		43	1		39	4	1
Mono.....	5	5				5			5		
Monterey.....	153	110	14	20	9	124	14	15	130	11	12
Napa.....	159	114	21	10	14	135	15	9	124	26	9
Nevada.....	118	82	18	7	11	100	11	7	89	19	10
Orange.....	421	284	46	39	52	330	56	35	323	56	42
Placer.....	41	30	6	2	3	36	1	4	32	6	3
Plumas.....	30	26	1	2	1	27	3		28	2	
Riverside.....	266	193	24	25	24	217	32	17	218	26	22
Sacramento.....	826	585	108	63	70	693	71	62	648	92	86
San Benito.....	66	56	3	4	3	59	5	2	60	2	4
San Bernardino.....	453	339	42	40	32	381	51	21	379	49	25
San Diego.....	480	307	61	61	51	368	75	37	368	68	44
San Francisco.....	4,230	3,217	456	312	245	3,673	311	246	3,529	388	313
San Joaquin.....	456	325	52	43	36	377	43	36	368	49	39
San Luis Obispo.....	179	140	14	18	7	154	17	8	158	15	6
San Mateo.....	235	152	39	25	19	191	23	21	177	25	33
Santa Barbara.....	226	147	29	30	20	176	35	15	177	32	17
Santa Clara.....	921	681	95	76	69	776	83	62	757	89	75
Santa Cruz.....	225	160	19	23	23	179	25	21	183	21	21
Shasta.....	132	87	20	11	14	107	16	9	98	19	15
Sierra.....	16	13	2	1		15		1	14	1	1
Siskiyou.....	111	84	8	9	10	92	15	4	93	9	9
Solano.....	158	122	15	9	12	137	14	7	131	14	13
Sonoma.....	237	186	23	14	14	209	20	8	200	24	13
Stanislaus.....	104	84	8	6	6	92	8	4	90	10	4
Sutter.....	35	28	5	2		33	2		30	1	4
Tehama.....	81	64	8	7	2	72	8	1	71	7	3
Trinity.....	12	10	2			12			10	1	1
Tulare.....	205	165	17	10	13	182	15	8	175	16	14
Tuolumne.....	99	77	11	4	7	88	8	3	81	15	3
Ventura.....	137	104	15	7	11	119	9	9	111	17	9
Yolo.....	95	77	10	2	6	87	5	3	79	10	6
Yuba.....	73	57	5	4	7	62	10	1	61	10	2
Totals.....	17,932	13,182	1,958	1,450	1,342	15,140	1,655	1,137	14,632	1,891	1,409

**Marriages—Marital Condition of Parties by Percentages for Counties, July 1, 1905,
to June 30, 1906, inclusive.**

County.	Total Marriages	PER CENT OF MARRIAGES.				PER CENT OF GROOMS.			PER CENT OF BRIDES.		
		First of Both Parties	First of Groom Only	First of Bride Only	Second or Over of Both	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Alameda	2,221	72.5	10.7	8.1	8.7	83.2	9.5	7.3	80.6	10.5	8.9
Alpine	1	100.0				100.0			100.0		
Amador	56	78.6	14.3	5.3	1.8	92.9	7.1		83.9	12.5	3.6
Butte	103	72.8	13.6	7.8	5.8	86.4	7.8	5.8	80.6	12.6	6.8
Calaveras	51	82.4	7.8	5.9	3.9	90.2	3.9	5.9	88.2	2.0	9.8
Colusa	38	78.9	7.9	7.9	5.3	86.8	5.3	7.9	86.8	10.5	2.7
Contra Costa	155	71.0	14.2	7.7	7.1	85.2	10.3	4.5	78.7	12.3	9.0
Del Norte	15	80.0	13.3	6.7		93.3	6.7		88.6	6.7	6.7
El Dorado	56	96.4	1.8	1.8		98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	
Fresno	491	79.4	7.8	6.3	6.5	87.2	9.4	3.4	85.7	10.2	4.1
Glenn	35	71.4	17.1	2.9	8.6	88.5	8.6	2.9	74.3	17.1	8.6
Humboldt	170	80.0	10.6	5.9	3.5	90.6	7.1	2.3	85.9	10.0	4.1
Inyo	30	93.4	3.3	3.3		96.7	3.3		96.7	3.3	
Kern	140	67.9	18.6	7.1	6.4	86.4	7.2	6.4	75.0	15.7	9.8
Kings	112	84.8	3.6	7.1	4.5	88.4	8.0	3.6	92.0	6.2	1.8
Lake	32	84.4	3.1	3.1	9.4	87.5	9.4	3.1	87.5	9.4	3.1
Lassen	30	66.7	13.3	10.0	10.0	80.0	16.7	3.3	76.7	20.0	3.3
Los Angeles	2,241	72.7	9.6	9.2	8.5	82.4	10.7	6.9	81.9	11.0	7.1
Madera	40	87.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	95.0	2.5	2.5	90.0	7.5	2.5
Marin	619	59.5	18.7	10.7	11.1	78.2	8.9	12.9	70.1	14.4	15.5
Mariposa	11	100.0				100.0			100.0		
Mendocino	181	74.0	12.2	7.2	6.6	86.2	11.0	2.8	81.2	13.8	5.5
Merced	75	80.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	92.0	15.3	2.7	84.0	6.7	9.3
Modoc	44	86.3	11.4	2.3		97.7	2.3		88.6	9.1	2.3
Mono	5	100.0				100.0			100.0		
Monterey	153	71.9	9.1	13.1	5.9	81.1	9.1	9.8	85.0	7.2	7.8
Napa	159	71.7	13.2	6.3	8.8	84.9	9.4	5.7	78.0	16.3	5.7
Nevada	118	69.5	15.3	5.9	9.3	84.8	9.3	5.9	75.4	16.1	8.5
Orange	421	67.5	10.9	9.3	12.3	78.4	13.3	8.3	76.7	13.3	10.0
Placer	41	73.2	14.6	4.9	7.3	87.8	2.4	9.8	78.1	14.6	7.3
Plumas	31	86.7	3.3	6.7	3.3	90.0	10.0		93.3	6.7	
Riverside	266	72.6	9.0	9.4	9.0	81.6	12.0	6.4	81.9	9.8	8.3
Sacramento	826	70.8	13.1	7.6	8.5	83.9	8.6	7.5	78.5	11.1	10.4
San Benito	66	84.9	4.5	6.1	4.5	89.4	7.6	3.0	90.9	3.0	6.1
San Bernardino	453	74.8	9.3	8.8	7.1	84.1	11.3	4.6	83.7	10.8	5.5
San Diego	480	64.0	12.7	12.7	10.6	76.7	15.6	7.7	76.7	14.2	9.1
San Francisco	4,230	76.0	10.8	7.4	5.8	86.8	7.4	5.8	83.4	9.2	7.4
San Joaquin	456	71.3	11.4	9.4	7.9	82.7	9.4	7.9	80.7	10.7	8.6
San Luis Obispo	179	78.2	7.8	10.1	3.9	86.0	9.5	4.5	88.3	8.4	3.3
San Mateo	235	64.7	16.6	10.6	8.1	81.3	9.8	8.9	75.3	10.6	14.1
Santa Barbara	226	65.1	12.8	13.3	8.8	77.9	15.6	6.6	78.3	14.2	7.5
Santa Clara	921	73.9	10.3	8.3	7.5	84.3	9.0	6.7	82.2	9.7	8.1
Santa Cruz	225	71.1	8.5	10.2	10.2	79.6	11.1	9.3	81.4	9.3	9.3
Shasta	132	65.9	15.7	8.3	10.6	81.1	12.1	6.8	74.2	14.4	11.4
Sierra	16	81.3	12.5	6.2		93.8	6.2		87.5	6.3	6.2
Siskiyou	111	75.7	7.2	8.1	9.0	82.9	13.5	3.6	83.8	8.1	8.1
Solano	158	77.2	9.5	5.7	7.6	86.7	8.9	4.4	82.9	8.9	8.2
Sonoma	237	78.5	9.7	5.9	5.9	88.2	8.4	3.4	84.4	10.1	5.5
Stanislaus	104	80.7	7.7	5.8	5.8	88.4	7.7	3.9	86.5	9.6	3.9
Sutter	35	80.0	14.3	5.7		94.3	5.7		85.7	2.9	11.4
Tehama	81	79.0	9.9	8.6	2.5	88.9	9.9	1.2	87.7	8.6	3.7
Trinity	12	83.3	16.7			100.0			83.4	8.3	8.3
Tulare	205	80.5	8.3	4.9	6.3	88.8	7.3	3.9	85.4	7.8	6.8
Tuolumne	99	77.8	11.1	4.0	7.1	88.9	8.1	3.0	81.8	15.2	3.0
Ventura	137	75.9	11.0	5.1	8.0	86.8	6.6	6.6	81.0	12.4	6.6
Yolo	95	81.1	10.5	2.1	6.3	91.6	5.3	3.1	83.2	10.5	6.3
Yuba	73	78.1	6.8	5.5	9.6	84.9	13.7	1.4	83.6	13.7	2.7
Whole State	17,932	73.5	10.9	8.1	7.5	84.4	9.2	6.4	81.6	10.5	7.9

CHINESE AND JAPANESE—THEIR NUMBER AND CONDITION.

In the last Biennial Report of this Bureau an investigation into the condition of the Orientals in the State was undertaken. During the past two years this inquiry has been prosecuted more exhaustively along similar lines. The former report led to the conclusion that on October 1, 1904, there were upwards of 20,000 Japanese and in the neighborhood of 40,000 Chinese resident in our State. Since that time all the passenger steamship lines running vessels to San Francisco have reported monthly the arrival and departure of Chinese and Japanese.

The following table shows these figures in detail for the two years beginning October 1, 1904:

**Arrival and Departure of Orientals, Port of San Francisco, During the Two Years
Ending September 30, 1906.**

Race and Year.	ASIA.				HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.				Net In- crease.	Net De- crease.
	Arriv- als.	Depart- ures.	In- crease.	De- crease.	Arriv- als.	Depart- ures.	In- crease.	De- crease.		
Oct. 1, '04, to Sept. 30, '05—										
Japanese	1,426	2,447	-----	1,021	6,348	77	6,721	-----	5,250	-----
Chinese	1,554	5,617	-----	4,063	52	-----	52	-----	-----	4,011
Oct. 1, '05, to Sept. 30, '06—										
Japanese	1,224	2,022	-----	798	9,320	114	9,206	-----	8,408	-----
Chinese	1,961	5,756	-----	3,795	60	2	58	-----	-----	3,737
Totals—										
Japanese	2,650	4,469	-----	1,819	15,668	191	15,477	-----	13,658	-----
Chinese	3,515	11,373	-----	7,858	112	2	110	-----	-----	7,748

By far the greater number of Japanese coming to San Francisco arrive from the Hawaiian Islands; the increase from this point during the first year considered being 6,271, and during the year just passed 9,206, making a total addition of 15,477 to our Japanese population from that source, taking into consideration all departures. During the year ending September 30, 1905, the departures to Asia from this port exceeded the arrivals from the same source by 1,020. This covered the time of the Russo-Japanese war. During the last year the decrease in population due to departures to the home country was 798, making

a total of 1,819 for the two years. Deducting this from the increase due to arrivals from the Hawaiian Islands, there remains a net increase of 13,658, which number represents the increase in Japanese population coming through the Golden Gate alone. The 15,477 increase from Honolulu and other island points is not recorded by the immigration authorities, from the fact that these are considered domestic ports, and no record is kept of travel between such ports.

The numbers given here do not represent *estimates*, but *actual figures*, taken from the records of the steamship companies.

During the time in question a net decrease in Chinese population is shown, amounting to 7,748 people. The decrease in the first year was 4,011, and in the year just ended 3,737. The old men of this race are constantly going back to their native land to spend their remaining years, and the Exclusion Law prevents the influx of the younger generation. The arrivals shown in the table are for the most part the return of certificated Chinese after a visit to their country.

Before the destruction of the records of this Bureau, data from several hundred individual establishments employing Oriental labor had been collected, mainly in San Francisco. Immediately after that time the investigation was resumed for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of the Oriental throughout the State as regards his wages, cost of living, mode of life, marital condition, etc. One hundred and fifty establishments, covering 818 Chinese and 199 Japanese, were investigated and individual data collected at first hand from these people. This was done in addition to the farm-labor inquiry, detailed information on which is found on pages 72 to 81 of this report. The data contained here was gathered in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San José, Fresno, Stockton, Bakersfield, and Los Angeles.

The following tables show the wages paid in different occupations to Chinese and Japanese, together with the number in each occupation:

Wages and Occupations of Chinese in San Francisco, in Selected Occupations, Excluding Agricultural Labor, for the Year 1906. (Wages include board in every instance.)

Occupation.	Total	WAGES BY THE DAY.						WAGES BY THE WEEK.						WAGES BY MONTH.		Doing own work.		
		\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$14.00		\$25.00	\$40.00
Cigarmakers	27	16	6	2	1													2
Cigar-packers	3				2												1	
Clerks	24															3	2	19
Cooks	1															1		
Garment cutters	1						1											1
Garment machine-operators	2																	
Ironers	7					7												
Tobacco strippers	218							23	85	63	23	7						17
Washers—Laundry	4	1														3		
	73							2			6	27	19	12	2			5
Totals	359	17	6	2	3	7	1	25	85	63	29	34	19	12	2	7	3	44

Wages and Occupations of Chinese in Oakland, in Selected Occupations, Exclusive of Agricultural Labor, for the Year 1906. (Wages in every instance include board.)

Occupation.	Total	WAGES BY THE DAY.				WAGES BY THE WEEK.								WAGES BY THE MONTH.								Doing own work
		\$1.00....	\$1.25....	\$1.50....	\$2.00....	\$5.00....	\$6.00....	\$7.00....	\$8.00....	\$9.00....	\$10.00..	\$11.00..	\$12.00..	\$20.00....	\$25.00....	\$30.00....	\$35.00....	\$40.00....	\$50.00....	\$60.00....	\$65.00....	\$100.00..
Butchers.....	31	19	19	9	4		6	4						4				3				
Cigarmakers.....	60																					
Cigar-packers.....	29						2		2													
Clerks.....	9														1	5		3				
Compositors.....	10																4	4	2			
Cooks.....	10						1							1	1	3		3			1	
Dishwashers.....	7																					
Garment-cutters.....	24				1			6	5	1					2	4				2		
Garment machine-operators.....	34						2	2							5		6	9				
Ironers—Laundry.....	66						9	37	16	3						1						
Janitors.....	1																					
Jewelers.....	8									8												
Managers.....	7																					
Porters.....	2													1		1		3			1	6
Pressmen.....	3																					
Reporters.....	3																		3			
Tailors.....	3				3																	
Tobacco strippers.....	12	1				1	8							2								
Waiters.....	4				1										3			1	2	1		
Washers.....	23								1	1	10	2	3			1						
Totals.....	346	20	19	9	9	3	26	49	24	15	10	2	3	10	16	17	10	26	7	3	1	66

Wages and Occupations of Chinese at Points Outside of San Francisco and Oakland, in Selected Occupations, Excluding Agricultural Labor, for the Year 1906. (Wages include board in every instance.)

Occupation.	Total	WAGES PER DAY.	WAGES BY THE WEEK.					WAGES BY THE MONTH.							Doing own work		
		\$1.25	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00		\$60.00	
Clerks	19									2	2	2		1	1		13
Cooks	3																
Dishwashers	2																
Garment-cutters	6				2								1	1			
Garment machine-operators	7	7															
Ironers	18		7	4							5	5					2
Waiters	3											3					2
Washers—Laundry	18		6			2	5	1				2					2
Totals	76	7	15	4	2	2	6	1	4	7	8	1	1	1	1		17

Wages and Occupations of Japanese in Different Sections of California, Exclusive of Agricultural Labor, for the Year 1906. (Wages include board, unless otherwise specified.)

Occupation.	Total	WAGES PER HOUR.	WAGES BY THE DAY.		WAGES BY THE WEEK.		WAGES BY THE MONTH.												Doing own work						
		25c	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$85.00	\$125.00	1	13	3	
Bookkeepers	1				3																				
Carpenters	3																								
Clerks	40					1	1	1		3	9	1		3											
Cooks	13									4	4	5	1	4											
Dishwashers	6																								
House-cleaners	14	*14																							
Ironers	13										5	10	1	2											
Laundry mangers	5									2	1		2												
Porters	4									1					3										
Shoe-repairers	4			2																					
Tailors	5		1	3																					1
Waiters	13									2	3	7													1
Washers—Laundry	12									2	2	2													6
Totals	133	14	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	13	28	10	12	9	3	2	2	1	3	2	1				24

*Without board.

Wage data was not obtained on all the 818 Chinese and 199 Japanese, the aggregate number covered by these wage tables being 783 Chinese and 133 Japanese, exclusive of the 1,951 farm laborers already referred to.

The Orientals operate a great many small establishments, and in most every instance the proprietor will be found working with his men and managing the business at the same time. This is noted in the last column headed "Doing Own Work." These men are employed and could not be omitted from the general table. The wages paid in stores and factories do not differ materially from the rates paid to agricultural laborers. The higher rates are received by the more skilled workmen and the expert clerks.

It was noted that the white employer of Oriental labor seldom, if ever, furnished board. The Oriental employer, on the contrary, does this invariably. With these people, the employés are regularly housed and fed under the roof of the employer. This results from two circumstances: the comparatively small number employed in an establishment and the lack of family life among this class of people, especially the Chinese.

Another notable feature of Oriental labor is the total lack of employment of women and children. It is not the Chinese or Japanese custom to put out the women and children to work, and in the cases where there are Oriental families here, there is no employment for females and children outside the home.

The most common occupations of the Chinese in the cities are keeping stores, laundries, making garments and cigars, and serving as cooks, waiters, etc.

The Japanese are engaged in the same occupations, and in addition are taking up many vocations not heretofore entered by the Chinese. The Chinese content themselves with the old hand laundry or wash house. This has been one of their favorite occupations for many years. The Japanese were running nine fully equipped steam laundries in the City of San Francisco alone, prior to the fire, and they are bringing the most improved methods to bear in every occupation in which they are engaged. The individual worker commands about the same wage as his Chinese competitor, which is, as has been seen, considerably lower than the prevailing rate paid for white labor of the same kind. With his improved machinery and methods of work he undoubtedly is able to accomplish much more.

Each Oriental considered was asked certain questions concerning his marital condition, birthplace, ability to read the English language, cost of board, cost of clothing, and percentage of food and clothing of Oriental production outside the United States.

Of the 818 Chinese considered, 594 were married and 224 single. Of

the 594 married, 550 had their wives in China and but 44 had their wives in this country with them. Of the 199 Japanese, there were 36 married and 163 single. Of the 36 married men, 29 had their wives here and only 7 left them in Japan. The character of our population of these two races can be readily understood from these figures. The majority of the Chinese are middle-aged married men. Their families in over 92 per cent of the instances are in China, where their real homes are, where their money is constantly sent, and where the old Chinaman retires to spend his declining years.

The Jap, on the other hand, is usually a young, unmarried man. When he is married his wife is here with him.

Of the 818 Chinese, 490, or over 59 per cent, can not read the English language; and 84, or 42 per cent of the 199 Japanese considered, are illiterate.

One hundred and sixty-one Chinese claimed to be native sons, while but five Japanese boasted a like distinction.

In collecting the data on cost of board and clothing, and percentage produced in the Orient, great care was used to arrive at correct results and not mere opinion. To this end the Oriental questioned was required to recall as nearly as possible the items going to make up his expenditure along the line under consideration. This was very easy as far as the cost of board was concerned. Here usually the man was boarded by his employer, who had a very accurate record of his expenditure.

Of the Chinese, 20 gave their yearly cost of clothing at \$20; 48 at \$25; 240 at \$30; 289 at \$35; 116 at \$40; 19 at \$45; 7 at \$60; 9 at \$65; 32 at \$70; 13 at \$75, and 25 at \$80. The monthly cost of board was given by 19 at \$7; 47 at \$8; 17 at \$9; 160 at \$10; 163 at \$11; 323 at \$12; 41 at \$14, and 48 at \$15. As regards percentage of food brought from the Orient, 155 Chinese gave 20 per cent foreign; 240 gave 25 per cent; 217 gave 30 per cent; 101 gave 35 per cent; 11 gave 40 per cent; 78 gave 50 per cent; 3 gave 55 per cent, and 13 gave 60 per cent. The percentage of clothing coming from China was given by 240 as 3 per cent; 180 as 5 per cent; 111 as 7 per cent; 210 as 10 per cent, and 77 as 15 per cent.

Of the Japanese, 3 put their yearly cost of clothing at \$35; 17 at \$45; 9 at \$50; 24 at \$60; 53 at \$65; 62 at \$75; 3 at \$80; 5 at \$85; and 23 at \$90. Cost of board was given by 9 at \$10 per month; 17 at \$11; 87 at \$12; 35 at \$14; 49 at \$15, and 2 at \$18. The percentage of food coming from the Orient was given by 4 Japanese as nothing; 5 as 5 per cent; 52 as 10 per cent; 14 as 15 per cent; 76 as 20 per cent, and 46 as 30 per cent. The percentage of clothing brought from the Orient, 100 Japanese gave as nothing; 66 as 3 per cent; 23 as 5 per cent, and 10 as 10 per cent.

These figures cover a considerable range, but it must be remembered

that men engaged in very different kinds of labor are involved. The higher rates are for clerks and managers, men who usually wear American clothes and live on a higher scale than those engaged in the other branches of work considered. The prevailing rate for board for Chinese is seen to be from \$10 to \$12 per month, while the cost of their clothes per year is in the neighborhood of \$35 on the average; while the Japanese pay from \$12 to \$15 for board, and their clothing costs them on the average about \$65 per year.

About the proportion of food and clothing of foreign production, there is considerable diversity of opinion. The Chinese agree, however, that aside from slippers and silks, most of their clothing is produced and made here. Even their native costumes are manufactured in California from American material. The Japanese, we all know, invariably wear American clothing and next to nothing in this line is imported by them. A considerably larger proportion of the foodstuffs consumed by both the Chinaman and the Jap is brought from Asia. According to the data produced here, the Chinese import about 35 per cent of their provisions on the average, and the Japanese about 20 per cent. It must be remembered that these figures are for city Orientals, who consume large quantities of fish, meat, and vegetables of American production. Although we have gathered no data along this line on farm laborers, it is generally known that these people subsist on a much simpler diet, consisting almost entirely of rice and dried fish.

In this investigation, care has been exercised to state nothing but the plain facts, leaving the reader to make his own deductions. In collecting this data, and the much larger amount on hand before the fire of April 18, many significant facts have been brought to light that do not appear in the figures, but which, nevertheless, emphasize the formidable character of the Japanese competition especially. His up-to-date methods and use of machinery have already been referred to. It was found in many instances that four or five Japanese living together, were running, under one roof, several kinds of business. A very common combination is a shoe-repair shop and house-cleaning establishment. All spare time, when not engaged in working out, is devoted to repairing shoes, even the evening being employed in this manner. Besides, the men live in the same room, thus having a home for several people and the headquarters for two distinct businesses in quarters no more than adequate for housing one American.

With a view to ascertaining the effect on a community where the Japanese are present in great numbers, several investigations were made in different sections of the State.

The Japanese in and around Watsonville.—A visit to Watsonville, made September 20, 1906, shows about 700 Japanese as permanent residents of the Pajaro Valley, of which Watsonville is the center.

There are also about 250 Chinese. These latter are generally aged and slowly decreasing in number. The Japanese are engaged principally in fruit picking and in harvesting beets and potatoes, probably 500 of them cultivating and picking strawberries, which are produced in this valley during almost the entire year.

Men of standing in the community who employ Japanese and who have no race prejudice apparently, and who are distinctly opposed to labor unions, largely on account of the opposition of the latter to Orientals, declare the Japanese to be decidedly dishonest and totally inferior in this regard to the Chinese. When the Japanese arrived in the Pajaro Valley they were welcomed by the merchants largely on account of the fact that they wore American clothing and showed a decided disposition to trade along American lines, and rented houses without herding together as do the Chinese. To-day the merchants bitterly complain that the Jap has become their very close competitor. He also runs restaurants, barbershops, billiard halls, saloons, groceries, dry-goods and ready-made clothing stores in the city of Watsonville, and operates 'buses and delivery wagons in the adjacent territory.

One bank in Watsonville positively refuses to open any account with the Japanese, because of their absolute dishonesty, the same bank welcoming business from the Chinese. The local postmaster places the Jap in a class by himself, and will not cash his money orders without other evidence than the possession of the order; and there is a large postoffice money order business with the Japanese, on account of the fact that certain banks decline to do business with them. It is charged that when they catch their employer in extremities, they will strike without any provocation, simply to get an increase, regardless of agreement. Their work in the berry and beet fields is all contract work on shares, so that their wages in this particular neighborhood are difficult to place; but they seem to fill a gap in the Pajaro Valley that decidedly exists, and yet their service is considered very unsatisfactory, even by those who advocate their presence as being the best labor obtainable under existing conditions.

The Japanese in Vaca Valley.—An investigation made at Vacaville, in the center of the Vaca Valley, Solano County, shows that the Japanese came into that valley about fifteen years ago and commenced working at very low wages. Their numbers increased until they not only displaced about all the white labor, but almost entirely ran out the Chinese. They then began to rent orchards, paying cash in advance, thereby undermining the Chinese, who generally paid with the share of the crop. The Jap outbid the Chinaman, until he ceased to be a factor. This condition developed until the Japanese control, by lease and ownership, half of the fruit farms of the valley at this time. Lat-

terly their handling of leased ranches has been less satisfactory. They cultivate indifferently, or for immediate results, to the serious detriment of the property. Prior to the advent of the Japanese the Vaca Valley was renowned for its orchards, which attracted wide attention, especially on account of the superior methods of pruning and cultivating. To-day there can be no boasting in this respect. Large shipping firms give the Japanese credit and backing and aid them in obtaining leases, etc., on account of their ability to obtain labor in the fruit season, tying them by contract to ship through these firms. The white rancher can scarcely obtain such aid, on account of his lack of assurance of sufficient help. In other words, the Japanese have the best organization.

It is generally conceded that ninety per cent of all the people met, walking or driving, on all of the country roads around Vacaville, are Japanese. One of the prominent fruit-growers and shippers of the valley estimates the fruit orchards of Vaca Valley and adjoining foothills at 15,000 acres, more than half of which are in the hands of Japanese lessees or owners, principally leased. He declares the Jap to be an expert at drawing all of the vitality out of the land and the trees. Land values have shrunk one third in the past fifteen years. Low prices of fruit and scarcity of suitable labor are held to be responsible. The Japanese stores, of which there are six in Vacaville, are doing more than fifty per cent of the general merchandise business of the town and, ninety per cent of the farm supply business. A prominent Japanese merchant estimates the Japanese population employed in the valley last year at 3,000; that 1,200 of these stayed all winter; that in July of this year there were 2,000, about 500 of whom have since gone to Fresno to pick grapes, and about 1,500 are still in the valley; that about 900 may be considered permanent residents around Vacaville, and about 1,400 of the interior valley; that about 150 are engaged in mercantile pursuits, about 15 of whom have families; that 5 own fruit farms containing some 200 acres, and that some 60 lease ranches, he himself leasing three. He states the wages paid as follows: \$1.25 per day for summer work; \$1.50 at some seasons, on account of scarcity of help; \$1.15 average year round, and \$1.00 in dull years.

It seems to be the case in this section that the farmers ceased to provide even the crude accommodations of the past for the floating white laborer, when the Jap became available. He has followed up his advantage until the farmers are at his mercy. The solution seems to lie, to some extent, in cutting up the large holdings, putting small farms on the market at reasonable figures, and making an especial endeavor to attract men with families who can raise small fruits, sweet corn, poultry, etc., among the large fruits.

The Japanese in Fresno County.—In Fresno County there are employed about 5,000 Japanese and 500 Chinese in the fruit and vineyard industry—this number from the middle of August to the middle of September, when raisin grapes with other fruits are ready for picking. At this writing (September 25, 1906), 1,500 Japanese have left. A little later 1,500 more will leave. The remaining 2,000, together with the 500 Chinese, will stay in and around Fresno through the year, doing pruning, hoeing, and other farm labor and vineyard work.

During the grape-picking season the Japs make from \$3 to \$4 per day. It is claimed that white men at the same rates would make not more than \$1 per day. The Oriental seems to be able to render good service in a squatting position. For the balance of the year the 2,000 remaining will receive about \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and board themselves. The 3,000 that will have left scatter, throughout the State, working on railroads, cutting wood, getting out tanning bark, etc.

The permanent local Japanese population of Fresno is about 300, exclusive of the farm labor coming and going to the hotels and boarding-houses. About 50 are in business in Fresno in general merchandise, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, billiard halls, barbershops, shoe stores, jewelry and clothing stores. There are about 30 Japanese families in Fresno, with an aggregate of about 20 children. About 25 Japanese own farms, principally vineyards, none less than 20 acres, one of 320 and two of 160 acres each; they all average 60 acres each. All these are around Fresno. About 25 Japanese lease vineyards and fruit farms, principally vineyards, with an average of 60 acres each. This is a new departure and has grown up entirely in the last three or four years. These figures are from Japanese sources and without doubt are conservative. They are borne out, however, by Americans who are familiar with the situation.

The Japanese save their money to a great extent, but at least one fourth of all of the earnings of the 5,000 around Fresno is gambled away in Chinese gambling-houses. Three hundred so-called Chinese business houses deal principally in lottery tickets, and while the Japanese, as a people, seem to be averse to gambling-houses, they fall into the habit very completely whenever they mix with the Chinamen. These Chinese gambling-houses at Fresno are all over the Chinatown of that city; this is an old settlement and has a large population, exclusive of the 500 agricultural Chinamen mentioned earlier in this story.

In Fresno, as at other points, it is generally conceded that the Jap is merciless when he has his employer at a disadvantage; that he will work cheaply until all competition is eliminated, and then strike for higher wages, totally disregarding any agreement or contract.

There is no place in the State where the problem is so grave, from the fact that the huge raisin territory (and Fresno is the greatest producer

of raisins on the planet) depends almost entirely upon Orientals. Last year over 4,000 cars of raisins were shipped from Fresno. The more intelligent citizens realize the gravity of the situation from both the economic and racial sides. Similar conditions in a lesser degree exist in the different berry and sugar-beet sections of the State. The general persistency with which the Japanese are breaking into many industries, their frugality, their ambition, and their lack of business morality, render them more formidable even than the Chinese.

CONDITION OF FARM LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

In the first division of Section 3 of the Act creating this Bureau, it is provided that the Commissioner shall collect statistics on agricultural labor. Up to the present time little has been done along this line. With a view to carrying out the provisions of this important section, an investigation was prosecuted throughout the State during the present year, with the results contained herein. Much of this material was collected at first hand by the agents of this Bureau and the remainder by correspondence. An endeavor has been made to cover every section of the State, and the counties grouped together were so arranged on account of the similarity of products and general conditions. The table on the opposite page shows the general results obtained from nine groups, covering 29 counties, and 147 individual farmers.

In the first group 15 farmers were interviewed in different sections of Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, and Sonoma counties. In this section, small fruits, deciduous fruits, hay, and grain are the principal products. Of the 15 farms, 11 are purely agricultural, while the remaining 4 are devoted to agriculture and horticulture combined. 70 permanent and 191 temporary white employés were employed, and 94 permanent and 178 temporary Oriental employés. The Orientals were mostly Japanese.

One of the discouraging features of California farming and fruit-raising is the lack of available reliable help. With a view to ascertaining just what was being done to encourage a respectable class of people to take up this work and become more or less fixtures in the community, a question was propounded to each farmer interviewed whether or not he employed men with families and what provision he made for their housing. Furthermore, an inquiry was made into the number of children in such families. In the group under consideration, 6 of the 15 men interviewed were employing men with families, and the families so employed amounted to 17, in which there was a total of 25 children. Of the 7 farmers employing men with families, 5 furnished them houses free of rent, and the total number of such free houses was 7; so 7 of the 17 employés who are heads of families are encouraged to remain by having their house rent free. An endeavor was made to ascertain in how many instances bathing facilities were furnished. In the 15 farmers in the first group, but 4 provided bathing facilities for their employés.

Condition of Agricultural Labor in Different Sections of California during 1906.

Section.	Number of Farms Considered	PRODUCT.			WHITE EMPLOYEES.		ORIENTAL EMPLOYEES.		Number of Farmers Employing Men with Families	Number of Farmers Furnishing Houses Rent Free	Number of Houses Furnished Free	Number of Farmers Furnishing Bathing Facilities for Employes	Number of Farmers Employing White Female Domestic	Number of Farmers Employing Oriental Domestic	Number of Farmers Preferring White Domestic Labor	Number of Farmers Preferring Oriental Domestic Labor	Number of Farmers Employing Women in Field Work	Number of Farmers Employing Children in Field Work
		Agriculture	Horticulture	Mixed	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary										
Alameda	15	---	11	4	70	191	94	178	6	5	7	4	5	6	7	3	6	4
Contra Costa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Napa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sonoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santa Clara	26	---	21	5	35	109	78	77	11	12	14	4	6	2	5	2	6	3
Santa Cruz	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sacramento	10	---	5	5	56	23	46	194	5	4	6	6	4	3	4	2	2	2
San Joaquin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madera	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Merced	18	13	3	2	477	11	---	80	6	6	57	3	3	2	4	1	---	1
Stanislaus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fresno	26	3	14	9	848	111	486	183	15	15	22	10	16	6	15	5	3	4
Kern	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tulare	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Butte	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colusa	10	2	4	4	144	333	50	105	5	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	---	---
Yolo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lassen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Placer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shasta	12	7	2	3	115	79	72	---	5	5	10	3	9	2	9	2	2	2
Siskiyou	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tehama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Santa Barbara	12	5	2	5	186	26	67	201	9	6	14	5	4	7	3	6	2	1
Ventura	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Los Angeles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Orange	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Riverside	18	---	14	4	103	1	33	7	13	10	24	8	8	2	6	3	2	2
San Bernardino	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Diego	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	147	30	76	41	2,034	904	926	1,025	75	68	160	46	58	33	56	27	26	22

The domestic help problem is a factor in the farmer's life as well as of the inhabitant of the cities. Of the 15 interviewed in the group under consideration, 5 employed white female domestic help and 6 Oriental, and 7 expressed their preference for the white girl, while 3 thought the Oriental more desirable. Six farmers employed women in field work and 4 employed children. These employes were engaged mostly in picking fruit, berries, etc., and in no instance were used for the rougher farm labor.

In the Santa Clara Valley and the Santa Cruz country, 26 individuals were interviewed. The Santa Clara Valley is given up almost entirely to horticulture. Prunes constitute the principal crop of a large district. This district is broken up into ranches, running for the most part from five to twenty acres. For a great part of the year the proprietor and his family do the work required on the ranch. When a man is hired for this regular work, it is usually some one living in the vicinity. In cherry and prune seasons, work is let out by contract on the larger ranches to Italians and Japanese. The former often bring their families, and all assist. The usual price paid for picking up prunes is \$2.50 per ton. The Japanese sometimes make as high as \$3 per day at this work. In very few cases do the farmers board their help.

The proportion of permanent white help is smaller and Oriental larger in this entire section than in the one considered previously. Eleven farmers employ 19 men with families, in which there are 31 children. On 12 farms, houses were furnished free and 14 families were provided for. In 4 instances bathing facilities were provided. Five farmers employed female domestic help and 6 Oriental. Seven preferred the white help and 3 the Oriental. In 6 cases women, and in 3 children, were used in field work.

In Sacramento and San Joaquin counties more permanent white help and less permanent Oriental help was employed. In other respects conditions were practically the same as in the preceding division.

Of the 18 farms considered in Madera, Merced and Stanislaus counties, 13 were devoted exclusively to agriculture. Many of these are the alfalfa and dairy farms around Los Banos. The proportion of permanent help, both white and Oriental, is very high. The former are mostly Swiss and Italians, a great number of whom have families. In every instance where a family man is employed, a house is furnished rent free. Taking it all in all, this section has the best labor condition of any section investigated, due no doubt partly to the prevalence of permanent help and the efforts put forth to provide for such employes and partly to the race employed. The Italians and Swiss make among the most reliable and steadiest farm employes.

Fresno, Kern, and Tulare counties, in the 26 farms considered, furnished several of the largest single holdings in the State. A great

number of the employés of these large ranches are classed as permanent, when as a matter of fact it is only the work that is permanent, the employés changing continually. These were classed as permanent, for lack of any better classification.

The counties of Butte, Colusa, and Yolo furnish no new features, the conditions being much similar to those in the lower San Joaquin Valley.

The 12 farms considered in the large territory embracing the counties of Lassen, Placer, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tehama furnish 7 on which agricultural products are of most importance. Hay, grain, and dairying are the principal crops produced. Very few Orientals are used in this district.

The last two divisions are in the orange belt. Here Orientals are used to a considerable degree in picking fruit and irrigating, but most of the latter work is performed by white labor. Mexicans work on the grain farms and are occupied in clearing land and digging ditches.

The wages paid to farm laborers is considered in the two tables following.

Wages Paid for Farm Work to White Male Employees in Different Sections of California during the Year 1906.

Section.	PERMANENT EMPLOYEES.																														
	WAGES BY THE DAY.								WAGES BY THE MONTH.																						
	Without Bo'rd				With Board.				Without Board.				With Board.																		
	\$1.00.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$2.00.	\$1.00.	\$1.10.	\$1.15.	\$1.25.	\$1.40.	\$1.50.	\$1.75.	\$37.50.	\$40.00.	\$45.00.	\$50.00.	\$60.00.	\$65.00.	\$75.00.	\$100.00.												
Number of Farms Considered.....																															
Number of Em- ployees Considered	1	87	4	4	12	30	397	182	36	20	1	2	25	32	38	7	1	2	1	44	719	241	1	17	43	48	17	11	11		
15																															
Alameda.....	1	8	1		2			18		10			3	10	1			1						2	3			1			
Contra Costa.....																															
Napa.....																															
Solano.....																															
Sonoma.....																															
Santa Clara.....																															
Santa Cruz.....																															
Sacramento.....																															
San Joaquin.....																															
Madera.....																															
Merced.....																															
Stanislaus.....																															
Fresno.....																															
Kern.....																															
Tulare.....																															
Butte.....																															
Colusa.....																															
Yolo.....																															
Lassen.....																															
Placer.....																															
Shasta.....																															
Siskiyou.....																															
Tehama.....																															
Santa Barbara.....																															
Ventura.....																															
Los Angeles.....																															
Orange.....																															
Riverside.....																															
San Bernardino.....																															
San Diego.....																															
Totals.....	147	2,938	1	87	4	4	12	30	397	182	36	20	1	2	25	32	38	7	1	2	1	44	719	241	1	17	43	48	17	11	11

Actual wages are given in every instance. From the fact that some farmers pay by the day and some by the month, and in some instances board is included and in others not, and again, often different rates are paid to permanent and temporary employes, it became necessary to make divisions covering these different methods. The tables (one for whites and the other for Orientals) show first, divisions into permanent and temporary employes; next, under each of these divisions, those paid by the day and those paid by the month; and still further under these divisions, those whose wages are given in addition to board, and those who must pay for their board separately or board themselves.

In the first division the most common rate for those permanent employes paid by the day without board is \$1.50, and with board \$1.25. By the month without board \$45, and with board \$30. For temporary day employes without board the rate is \$1.50, and with board \$1.25. For monthly employes without board \$40, and with board between \$30 and \$35. For Orientals in the same section the rate is \$1 to \$1.25 per day and \$35 per month without board. The temporary employes get practically the same. There is no instance furnished where Oriental field hands are boarded by their employers in this section, and but few in the State. Where such a rate is given it is usually for cooks and waiters, whose wages have been included with the farm laborers.

In Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties no daily wage for permanent white employes is given. The custom is to pay permanent help by the month. The prevailing rate is \$40 per month without board. For temporary white help the rate is \$1.50 per day without board. Orientals in the same section are paid \$1.25 per day without board. No attempt is made to fix a rate for contract work.

In Sacramento and San Joaquin counties the daily rate for white employes is \$1.50 to \$1.75 and the monthly rate \$45 without board. The rate with board is, by the day \$1.10 to \$1.25, and by the month \$30. For Orientals in the same section, without board, daily \$1.25; monthly, \$35.

The section around Merced County pays its white help \$1.25 per day and board and \$30 per month with board, while the Orientals receive a daily wage of \$1.50 and a monthly wage of \$40 without board.

In Fresno and vicinity white labor without board receives \$1.75 per day, and \$45 when paid by the month. With board they receive \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day and \$30 per month. Orientals get \$1.25 per day and \$35 per month, without board.

In the next division in Northern California white labor without board commands a daily wage of \$2, and with board a daily wage of \$1.25 and a monthly wage of \$35. Orientals get about \$30 per month, without board.

The two southern sections pay, without board, a daily wage to its

white help of \$1.50, and a monthly wage of from \$45 to \$50. With board, \$1.25 per day and \$30 per month for the same class of help. Orientals get a daily wage of \$1.50 without board, and from \$35 to \$45 per month.

Taking the entire State, there is very little difference between the amounts paid for temporary and permanent employés, except in harvest time, when the wages are greatly increased. The wages can safely be put at \$1.25 per day and \$30 per month with board for white help the State over, and \$1.50 per day and \$45 per month for the same kind of help without board. Harvest hands must be rated an exception. Oriental laborers command a rate of \$1.25 per day and \$35 per month, always without board. Chinese cooks and waiters on ranches, and Japanese working by contract, must be rated as exceptions.

It is believed that this investigation shows conclusively the actual conditions prevailing in ranch work. The constant complaint, heard from every section of the State, of the scarcity of farm laborers, plainly indicates the necessity of some radical change in our present system. The encouragement of permanent employés with families, to whom houses are furnished free, and the providing of baths, well-cared-for bunk houses and improved table fare, will certainly do much toward solving this problem, especially where the tendency is to cut up the large holdings.

WAGE STATISTICS.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION, STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

In addition to the store and factory data, information was collected concerning the employes of railroad contractors [around San] Francisco, street railway employes in Southern California, and steam railway employes throughout the State.

The table on railway construction shows a total of 2,302 employes, of whom 423 work nine, and 1,879 ten hours, representing 17.9 and 82.1 per cent respectively. Over 80 per cent of these receive between \$9 and \$18 per week, the wages centering around \$2 and \$2.25 per day.

The street and electric railway employes in the southern part of the State represent an employment of 4,752 people. The usual day's work consists of ten hours. The wage rates are given in hourly rates, by far the greater number of such employes being paid on this basis. Over 87 per cent are paid less than 25 cents per hour, and over 60 per cent less than 20 cents per hour.

In the employ of the principal steam railroads of the State there are 41,516 persons, over 90 per cent of whom are male. Six divisions are considered, which represent the principal occupations followed in railroad work. These are general office, including clerks and office employes of every sort; transportation, representing the operating departments exclusive of enginemen, such as conductors, brakemen, switchmen, and all other employes engaged in passenger and freight transportation; enginemen, including engineers and firemen; maintenance of way employes, embracing all those engaged in repairing and keeping in order track, bridges, trestles, such as section hands, bridge carpenters, etc.; motive power and cars, including employes of shops, engine and car works, and the like; and engineering, representing those engaged in civil engineering pursuits, such as civil engineers, draughtsmen, etc. A seventh division includes all employes not covered by the other six divisions. The wages are given in monthly rates, any other standard being impossible, on account of the nature of much of the employment on railways—the variations in hours, pay by the "run," etc., making any but a monthly basis not feasible. The wages run from \$15 to \$200 and over per month. The table is self-explanatory, and the rates under each occupation easily deducible.

Occupation.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employes.	HOURS PER DAY.				WAGES PER WEEK.											
			8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	Over \$6.00 to \$9.00	Over \$9.00 to \$12.00	Over \$12.00 to \$15.00	Over \$15.00 to \$18.00	Over \$18.00 to \$21.00	Over \$21.00 to \$25.00	Over \$25.00 to \$30.00	Over \$30.00 to \$35.00	Over \$35.00 to \$40.00	Over \$40.00 to \$45.00	Over \$45.00 to \$50.00
Blacksmiths	8	19	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	2	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmiths' helpers	7	19	—	3	16	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brakemen	2	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brickmasons	5	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Brickmasons' helpers	5	114	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	82	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car-repairers	3	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	6	125	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters' helpers	6	96	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9	35	—	2	33	—	—	2	—	25	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corral bosses	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cranemen	3	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drillers—rock	3	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	5	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	4	22	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	—	—	—	2	3	1
Firemen	8	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen	10	73	—	20	53	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	9	27	—	6	—	2
Harnessmakers	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labors	11	992	—	357	635	—	—	488	504	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists' helpers	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miners	5	384	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	80	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piledrivers	1	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Fitmen	1	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powdermen	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stablenen	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents	3	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teamsters	5	181	—	6	175	—	—	—	—	76	104	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Timekeepers	3	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trackmen	1	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walters	8	64	—	5	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmen	3	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheelwrights	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	2302	—	423	1876	—	—	64	492	938	481	179	44	86	4	11	1	2

Wages and Hours of Street Railway Employees in Southern California.

Occupation.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employés.	HOURS PER DAY.					WAGES PER HOUR.															
			8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	10c. to 15c.	Over 15c. to 17½	Over 17½c. to 20c.	Over 20c. to 22½c.	Over 22½c. to 25c.	Over 25c. to 27½c.	Over 27½c. to 30c.	Over 30c. to 32½c.	Over 32½c. to 35c.	Over 35c. to 37½c.	Over 37½c. to 40c.	Over 40c. to 42½c.	Over 42½c. to 45c.			
Armature-winders	3	14			14								14					3	10	2	1		
Blacksmiths' apprentices	3	16			16																		
Blacksmiths' helpers	3	8			8								6	9									
Car-repairers	3	62			62								32	6									
Car-repairers' helpers	3	64			64									14	11								
Dynamo-tenders	3	25			25																		
Electrical machinists	3	9			9																		
Electrical mach's apprentices	3	7			7																		
Electrical machinists' helpers	3	8			8									4	4			3	7				
Electrical switchboard tenders	3	22			22																		
Engineers	3	24			24																		
Engine-wipers	3	23			23																		
Firemen	3	51			51						6	17		4									
Linemen	3	57			57						1	11	35					6	36	8	6	1	
Linemen apprentices	3	9			9								9										
Linemen helpers	3	37			37								20	17									
Machine hands	3	45			45								18	10				13	14	11	3		
Machinists	3	57			57																		
Machinists' apprentices	3	26			26						9	3	3	2									
Machinists' helpers	3	27			27								11	16									
Machinists' apprentices	3	27			27																		
Machinists' helpers	3	40			40						8	18	4	10									
Oilers	3	18			18																		
Painters	3	18			18																		
Painters' apprentices	3	10			10						5	5						5	6	2	1		
Platform-men	3	1865			1865						6	857	953	38	11								
Shop boys	3	75			75						67	8											
Shop laborers	3	277			277						81	142	54										
Track construction and repair	3	1831			1831						1219	315	18	85	39						2	1	1
Woodworkers	3	18			18																		
Woodworkers' apprentices	3	12			12						6	4		2									
Totals		4752			4752					1279	341	236	1115	1165	235	144	59	92	43	20	2		1

Wages of Steam Railway Employees Throughout California.

Occupation.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	WAGES PER MONTH.											
			Over \$15.00 to \$20.00	Over \$20.00 to \$25.00	Over \$25.00 to \$30.00	Over \$30.00 to \$35.00	Over \$35.00 to \$40.00	Over \$40.00 to \$45.00	Over \$45.00 to \$50.00	Over \$50.00 to \$55.00	Over \$55.00 to \$60.00	Over \$60.00 to \$65.00	Over \$65.00 to \$70.00	Over \$70.00 to \$75.00
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Engineering	3	2,270	-----	75	47	73	37	50	147	725	3	252	280	
Enginemen	3	2,749	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	4	5	-----	438	586	
General office	3	1,620	14	56	40	28	65	40	87	92	76	68	206	
Maintenance of way	3	15,224	1	1	1,569	95	1,418	3848	2209	1421	161	945	466	
Motive power and cars	3	8,683	3	3	121	1	80	235	42	342	76	1068	1961	
Transportation	3	8,881	23	28	50	68	116	94	245	53	1579	1088	421	521
Miscellaneous	3	2,089	13	207	148	14	116	127	93	38	243	176	202	306
Totals	-----	41,516	54	295	2903	253	1406	2014	4366	2820	1580	3394	4326	

Wages of Steam Railway Employees Throughout California—Continued.

Occupation.	WAGES PER MONTH.											
	Over \$75.00 to \$80.00	Over \$80.00 to \$85.00	Over \$85.00 to \$90.00	Over \$90.00 to \$95.00	Over \$95.00 to \$100.00	Over \$100.00 to \$110.00	Over \$110.00 to \$120.00	Over \$120.00 to \$130.00	Over \$130.00 to \$150.00	Over \$150.00 to \$175.00	Over \$175.00 to \$200.00	Over \$200.00 to \$250.00
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Engineering	2	74	229	4	17	125	55	12	34	14	9	10
Enginemen	394	82	82	51	141	3	395	909	6	29	22	86
General office	76	99	637	2	66	66	27	61	81	9	6	8
Maintenance of way	32	493	2	279	393	98	50	50	125	8	12	9
Motive power and cars	60	586	395	16	292	681	694	101	75	49	6	21
Transportation	640	450	1362	651	278	263	334	161	310	27	1	11
Miscellaneous	70	60	61	4	88	14	11	28	31	1		
Totals	1294	1762	2770	724	1095	1548	1664	1322	662	136	56	145

STORES AND FACTORIES.

In making classifications for the purpose of submitting wage data, the divisions may be made along the line of the general groups, each embracing the occupations covered by a particular industry, as for example, "Trade and Transportation," "Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits," etc., under which system the same employment may occur under different divisions, and no logical basis is given for a comparison. In the data presented here, it has been thought better for wage comparisons to make the divisions as nearly as possible, so as to bring all employés of related crafts together under one group.

To this end twenty-nine divisions have been used, and while no claim is made for this arrangement, other than that it brings together related crafts for comparison in their entirety, for the purpose of this investigation it is believed it is superior to the division into the larger occupation groups often used. The divisions are:

1. Bakeries and Restaurants.
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.
3. Building Trades.
4. Butcher Shops and Slaughter Houses.
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar.
6. Canneries.
7. Cigars and Tobacco.
8. Clothing, Shoes, etc.
9. Dairy Employés.
10. Electrical Workers.
11. Glassblowers, etc.
12. Laborers—General.
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Cleaners, etc.
14. Machine and Repair Shops, and Iron and Steel Workers.
15. Metal Workers (other than Iron, Steel and Tin).
16. Plumbers, Pipe Fitters, etc.
17. Printing Trades.
18. Sheet Metal Workers.
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, etc.
20. Soap and Candle Workers.
21. Store Employés.
22. Structural Iron Workers.
23. Tannery Employés.
24. Textile Workers.
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, etc.

26. Trunkmakers, Harnessmakers, etc.
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Sewers, etc.
28. Woodworkers.
29. Miscellaneous.

These divisions represent the employés included in the investigation. Several large and important groups have been omitted, merely because it was impossible in the limited time, since May—during which period this data has been collected—to cover a larger field.

Weekly wage rates are used as furnishing the most satisfactory standard. When daily wages are paid, the actual earnings for a standard week of six days, at the number of hours per day indicated in the column of hours, are taken.

Several occupations are included in which the piecework system prevails. In such cases, the actual earnings for an entire week of six days, as shown by the time roll, are used. Within the limits set down, the amount of wages paid is absolutely correct and is obtained from actual weekly earnings. No attempt is made to present the amount of lost time during the year, but the nature of the work in many instances will be indicative of this fact. The canning industry, for example, lasts but a small portion of the year. Whatever idleness may occur in any occupation, by nature permanent, is at the present time, due to causes affecting the individual employé and not the industry. The total earnings per year in most trades represented may be considered as practically the amount earned at the rate given, by the employé working continuously.

The twenty-ninth division covers those employés who, from the nature of their duties, come under several of the groups named, as, for example, foremen, managers, superintendents, and watchmen; or who fall entirely outside any division we are considering, as brickmakers, broom-makers, etc. The other divisions are self-explanatory.

Wage schedules were secured in each important section of the State except the extreme north and extreme south. Before the destruction of the records, a much greater amount had been collected, but it was impossible to reach every section a second time.

Eleven tables are presented, ten of which represent the data collected from San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, San José, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, Berkeley, and Alameda, and the eleventh is made up from material from smaller towns which, individually, did not furnish enough data to warrant separate tabulation.

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	8	128		128			
Bakers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Bakers, helpers	8	21		21			
Cooks	13	44			36	7	1
Cooks, helpers	12	51	1		38	11	1
Tamale-makers	1	3		3			
Waiters	14	119			115	1	3
Totals		367	1	153	189	19	5
2. Breweries, Bottling Works, Etc.							
Beer bottlers	7	118	118				
Beer bottlers, apprentices	1	6	6				
Brewery workers	3	24	24				
Bottle washers	1	5	5				
Chemists	2	2	2				
Totals		155	155				
3. Building Trades.							
Carpenters	13	54	38	5	11		
Carpenters, helpers	1	2		2			
Housesmiths	2	13		13			
Housesmiths, helpers	2	6		6			
Painters	1	151	149	1	1		
Painters, apprentices	2	2	2				
Painters, helpers	2	20	20				
Quarrymen	1	9	9				
Stairbuilders	3	18	18				
Stairbuilders, apprentices	2	3	3				
Stonemasons	3	92	92				
Stonemasons, apprentices	2	5	5				
Stone sawyers	2	4	4				
Tilesetters	1	10	10				
Tilesetters, helpers	1	10	10				
Totals		399	360	27	12		
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Em- ployés.							
Butchers	2	4			4		
Killers and dressers	8	48	2	42	4		
Killers and dressers, apprentices	2	3		3			
Sausage-makers	2	6		6			
Vaqueros	3	9		8	1		
Totals		70	2	59	9		
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candy dippers	8	21		21			
Candymakers	1	8	1	7			
Candymakers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Candymakers, helpers	6	9	2	7			
Ice cream makers	4	4		3	1		
Ice cream makers, helpers	1	1		1			
Soda fountain employés	4	11		5	6		
Sugar workers	1	14	7	7			
Totals		69	10	52	7		

FRANCISCO During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to Industries and Occupations.)

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$5...	Over \$6 to \$9...	Over \$9 to \$12...	Over \$12 to \$15...	Over \$15 to \$18...	Over \$18 to \$21...	Over \$21 to \$25...	Over \$25 to \$30...	Over \$30 to \$35...	Over \$35 to \$40...	Over \$40 to \$45...	Over \$45 to \$50...	Over \$50 to \$55...	Over \$55 to \$60...	Over \$60 to \$65...	Over \$65 to \$70...	Over \$70 to \$80...	Over \$80 to \$100...
			2		22	73	27		3	1								
			1															
	1	6	10	4	1	8	3	1	1									
	1	38	13		23													
		2			3													
		49	59		8													
	2	98	86	15	49	81	30	1	4	1								
			3	29	86													
			6															
		5				19		3								2		
						1	1											
		5	9	29	86	20	1	3								2		
			1	1	3	3	43	3										
			2			9	3	1										
				6	1	74	25	6	40									
			1	5														
		2	18	5	4													
		1	2				3	15										
	1	1	2	1				92										
							2	2										
			10					10										
	1	4	34	21	8	86	76	129	40									
				5	2	1	1											
				4	11	23		2	3									
			2	1	6													
		1	1	7														
		1	3	12	13	12	24	2	3									
		13	8															
	1				4	1	2		1									
		4			1													
					2													
					1													
		2	2		2	2	2											
			9	5														
	1	19	19	13	9	3	4		1									

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
6. Cannery Employés.							
Fruit canners—men	2	108			108		
Fruit canners—women	2	602		202	400		
Fruit canners—boys	2	12			12		
Fruit canners—girls	2	49		49			
Totals		771		251	520		
7. Cigars and Tobacco Workers. No statistics on account of fire.							
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Bag workers	3	18		18			
Boot and shoe workers	2	267			267		
Boot and shoe workers, apprentices	1	11		11			
Bushelmen	22	72		17	55		
Cutters	16	38	8	22	8		
Furriers	3	26		26			
Furriers, apprentices	2	2		2			
Hatmakers	19	99		85	14		
Hat trimmers	13	22		22			
Milliners	9	43		21	22		
Milliners, apprentices	3	27		27			
Seamstresses	13	83	22	58	3		
Shirtmakers	2	400		400			
Tailors	16	87	40	10	37		
Tailors, apprentices	4	4	4				
Tailors, finishers	11	32	9	11	12		
Tailors finishers, apprentices	1	2		2			
Totals		1,233	83	732	418		
9. Dairy Employés.							
Buttermakers	3	4		2	2		
Can washers	2	11			3		8
Separator men	2	2			2		
Storekeepers	1	5			1		4
Totals		22		2	8		12
10. Electrical Workers.							
Electricians	4	107	27	79	1		
Electricians, apprentices	2	30	4	26			
Electricians, helpers	2	70	12	58			
Totals		207	43	163	1		
11. Glassblowers, Etc.							
Bottle caners	2	51		51			
Glassblowers	2	195		195			
Glassblowers, apprentices	2	32	32				
Mold boys	2	276		276			
Totals		554	32	522			
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	73	1,535	74	714	747		

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployed Con- sidered	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.							
Dyers and cleaners	2	129		129			
Ironers, machine	12	103	4	47	52		
Laundry workers	17	558		504		54	
Laundry workers, apprentices	5	10		9		1	
Pressers	1	1		1			
Totals		801	4	690	52	55	
14. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills, Etc.							
Blacksmiths	13	45	2	30	13		
Blacksmiths, helpers	6	51		34	17		
Boilermakers	6	278		278			
Boilermakers, apprentices	4	55	49	6			
Boilermakers, helpers	5	181		181			
Casting chippers	8	89		89			
Core-makers	8	36		36			
Cupula-men	9	16		16			
Draughtsmen	6	74	7	67			
Drillers	3	132		132			
Flaskmakers	6	9		9			
Foundry helpers	9	157		157			
Hammer boys	1	3		3			
Horseshoers	2	15	1	14			
Machine hands	20	329		329			
Machinists	20	382	2	373	7		
Machinists, apprentices	10	194		194			
Machinists, helpers	10	325		304	21		
Molders	10	225		225			
Molders, apprentices	10	55		55			
Pipemakers	1	28		28			
Rivet heaters	2	8		8			
Stove-mounters	3	7		7			
Stove-mounters, helpers	2	4		4			
Totals		2698	61	2579	58		
15. Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal.							
Brass workers	2	28		28			
Brass workers, helpers	1	16		16			
Coppersmiths	3	80		80			
Coppersmiths, apprentices	2	3		3			
Coppersmiths, helpers	3	57		57			
Totals		184		184			
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Plumbers	7	85	82	2	1		
Plumbers, apprentices	2	14	14				
Plumbers, helpers	2	40	40				
Steamfitters	2	33		33			
Steamfitters, helpers	3	36		36			
Totals		208	136	71	1		
17. Printing Trades.							
Bindery girls	7	54	54				
Bookbinders	3	39	39				
Bookbinders, apprentices	2	22	22				

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	Number of Establishments	Number of Employers Considered	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
17. Printing Trades.—Continued.							
Compositors	12	57	57				
Compositors, apprentices	4	9	9				
Copyholders	1	4	4				
Linotype operators	5	21	21				
Paper cutters	4	5	4	1			
Photo engravers	2	12	12				
Photo engravers, apprentices	1	3	3				
Press feeders	12	33	33				
Pressmen	13	29	29				
Pressmen, apprentices	2	3	3				
Proofreaders	4	12	12				
Totals		303	302	1			
18. Sheet Metal Workers.							
Canmakers	1	398		398			
Galvanizers	1	3		3			
Galvanizers, apprentices	1	8		8			
Sheet metal workers	16	303	283	20			
Sheet metal workers, apprentices	6	30	21	9			
Sheet metal workers, helpers	8	132	71	61			
Totals		874	375	499			
19. Ship Builders and Riggers.							
Boat builders	5	33		33			
Boat builders, apprentices	3	11		11			
Derrick men	3	41	41				
Hookmen	1	2	2				
Riggers	2	29		29			
Riggers, helpers	2	38		38			
Ship carpenters	2	84		84			
Ship carpenters, apprentices	2	20	20				
Ship carpenters, helpers	2	18		18			
Ship caulkers	2	51		51			
Ship fitters	2	188		188			
Ship fitters, apprentices	1	43	43				
Ship fitters, helpers	2	66		66			
Ship joiners	2	97		97			
Ship joiners, helpers	1	24		24			
Totals		745	106	639			
20. Soap and Candle Workers.							
Candle-makers	1	9		9			
Soapmakers	8	36		36			
Soapmakers, helpers	3	10		10			
Soapwrappers	5	14		14			
Totals		69		69			
21. Store Employés							
Alteration hands	20	244	22	162	60		
Bookkeepers	107	176	52	99	23	2	
Cash and errand boys	38	136	13	123			
Cash and errand girls	12	138	6	132			
Cashiers	32	78	6	11	61		
Clerks, office	103	946	508	180	243		15
Department managers	9	59		49	10		
Drapers	1	3	3				

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
21. Store Employés.—Continued.							
Drapers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Drivers	101	445	79	334	32		
Foremen	83	152	33	88	30		1
Forewomen	10	58		21	37		
Porters and packers	54	218	5	119	61		33
Salesmen	81	992	113	593	286		
Saleswomen	74	1104	32	765	305	2	
Stenographers	54	101	28	50	23		
Watchmen	6	22		17	5		
Wrappers	23	127	4	74	49		
Totals		5001	906	2817	1225	4	49
22. Structural Iron Workers.							
Steel workers	1	38		38			
Structural iron workers	4	19		19			
Structural iron workers, apprentices	1	4	4				
Structural iron workers, helpers	1	15		15			
Totals		76	4	72			
23. Tannery Employés.							
Beam hands	12	85		85			
Curriers and finishers	16	168		168			
Curriers, apprentices	1	9		9			
Tanners	7	35		35			
Yardmen	3	17		17			
Totals		314		314			
24. Textile Workers. No employés considered.							
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Light wagon drivers	4	15	3	12			
Stablemen	21	54	12	16	8	8	10
Teamsters	20	94			94		
Totals		163	15	28	102	8	10
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers	1	1			1		
Suit-case makers	4	24		24			
Suit-case makers, apprentices	1	4		4			
Trunkmakers	3	80		80			
Trunkmakers, apprentices	2	8		8			
Totals		117		116	1		
27. Upholsterers, Carpet-layers, Etc.							
Carpet-layers	3	20	17	3			
Carpet-sewers	2	6	5	1			
Mattressmakers	4	42	22	20			
Mattressmakers, apprentices	2	5	5				
Mattressmakers, helpers	2	13		13			
Pillowmakers	2	7	2	5			
Upholsterers	2	12	12				
Upholsterers, apprentices	3	6	6				
Wire-spring makers	3	36	8	14	14		
Totals		147	77	56	14		

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
28. Woodworkers.							
Benchhands	9	65	62	3			
Benchhands, apprentices	5	8	8				
Box machine operators	1	29		29			
Boxmakers	4	9		9			
Cabinetmakers	3	127	127				
Cabinetmakers, apprentices	6	12	8	4			
Coopers	12	160	5	154	1		
Coopers, helpers	2	6		6			
Framemakers	2	9		9			
Furniture-makers	1	30		30			
Lock joiners	1	1		1			
Matchers	2	2	2				
Millhands	9	47	36	9	2		
Millhelpers	12	91	42	49			
Nailers	2	57		57			
Patternmakers	6	59		59			
Patternmakers, apprentices	4	14	7	7			
Planers	13	24	20	4			
Sash and door men	3	15	15				
Saw filers	3	3	1	2			
Sawyers	18	48	24	24			
Stickermen	11	27	27				
Tallymen	3	20	20				
Woodturners	6	6	6				
Totals		869	410	456	3		
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Basket-makers	1	31		31			
Casket-makers	1	17			17		
Engineers	63	83	12	62	9		
Errand boys	30	64	36	26	2		
Firemen	28	50	18	28	6		
Fireworks-makers	1	8		8			
Office clerks	18	121	6	106	9		
Stevedores	10	504		504			
Superintendents and managers	15	23	14	6	3		
Terra cotta workers	2	29	2		27		
Warehousemen	2	88		88			
Watchmen	29	51	2	23	13	13	
Wire workers	1	29			29		
Totals		1098	90	880	115	13	

In San Francisco 19,049 employés are considered, representing all twenty-nine divisions except cigars and tobacco, and textile employés. The former of these was confined largely to the burnt district in and around "Chinatown" and had not been resumed at the time of the investigation, and the latter is not represented to any great extent. The greatest number considered comes under store employés, representing 5,001 persons. Of these, 18.1 per cent work eight hours per day; 56.3 per cent, nine hours; 24.5 per cent, 10 hours, and only 1.1 per cent over ten hours.

Necessarily, there must be a great range in wages in a group like this, including every one, from office and cash boys at \$3 and \$4 to head salesmen at \$90 per week, yet by far the greater portion lies between \$3 per week and \$25 per week. There are 873 who receive from \$6 to \$9 per week,

FRANCISCO During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6...	Over \$6 to \$9...	Over \$9 to \$12...	Over \$12 to \$15...	Over \$15 to \$18...	Over \$18 to \$21...	Over \$21 to \$25...	Over \$25 to \$30...	Over \$30 to \$35...	Over \$35 to \$40...	Over \$40 to \$45...	Over \$45 to \$50...	Over \$50 to \$55...	Over \$55 to \$60...	Over \$60 to \$65...	Over \$65 to \$70...	Over \$70 to \$80...	Over \$80 to \$100...
		2	2	4		34	28	3										
	26	3		9														
2	2	4	3	4	63	30	26	1										
		1	1	14	41	88	7	8										
			2	4	4	1												
			8	8	1	14	1											
					2	16	1	1										
		22	42	27	35	14	10	5										
				22	2	2	26	29										
	6	7			1	8	1											
			3	7	3	2	2											
				12	6	18	10	2										
					2	2	16	7										
					9	8	8											
					1	4	1											
2	34	39	66	117	136	248	144	82	1									
		26	5	4	2	9	2											
				6	20	11	41	2	3									
6	51	6	1	20	23	1												
		3	2	2	1													
4	20	17	25	23	15	9	3	4										
			3	6	495	2	3	2	4	1								
				1	1													
			28	1														
	22		36	8														
2	1	7	11	3														
9	8	5	4															
6	88	65	64	154	100	39	549	8	9	4	1		3	3	1		4	

840 from \$12 to \$15, 782 from \$9 to \$12, 572 from \$21 to \$25, 532 from \$18 to \$21, 510 from \$3 to \$6, and 427 from \$15 to \$18. This may be considered the range for ordinary employes in San Francisco stores, viz: from \$3 to \$25 per week.

In the iron trades (No. 14) there are 2,698 employes, practically all of whom work nine hours. Their wages center around \$18 per week, and few get less than \$12, except apprentices. Machinists and molders go considerably higher, but most are within \$30 per week.

The printing trades, brewery workers, practically all the plumbers, the building trades, and about one half of the woodworkers have an eight-hour day. Taking the city as a whole, 3,255, or 17 per cent, of the employes work eight hours per day; 11,699, or over 61 per cent, nine hours, and 2,787, or over 14 per cent, ten hours.

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	7	50	6	21	23		
Bakers, helpers	5	13		9	4		
Cooks	8	22		2	12	8	
Cooks, helpers	2	12				12	
Waiters	4	36			29	7	
Waitresses	2	4		1		3	
Totals		137	6	33	68	30	
2. Breweries, Bottling Works, Etc.							
Beer bottlers	4	30	25	5			
Bottle washers	2	6		6			
Brewery workers	1	3		3			
Totals		39	25	14			
3. Building Trades.							
Bricklayers	6	39	34		5		
Bricklayers, apprentices	2	2	2				
Carpenters	12	403	327	70	6		
Carpenters, apprentices	3	12	12				
Carpenters, helpers	1	30		30			
Cement workers	1	7	7				
Gas fixture makers	1	8		8			
Gas fixture hangers	1	3	3				
Glaziers	2	8	1		7		
Hodcarriers	4	39	39				
Painters	4	73	73				
Painters, apprentices	5	12	12				
Paperhangers	1	8	8				
Sign painters	5	76	76				
Stairbuilders	2	10	10				
Tile setters	3	11	11				
Tile setters, helpers	3	11	11				
Totals		752	626	108	18		
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Em- ployés.							
Killars and dressers	1	8			8		
Meat cutters	7	52			52		
Sausage-makers	3	20		3	17		
Sausage-makers, helpers	1	1			1		
Vaqueros	1	2			2		
Totals		83		3	80		
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candy dippers	5	19		19			
Candymakers	6	11		11			
Candymakers, helpers	4	11		11			
Ice cream makers	2	4		4			
Totals		45		45			
6. Cannery Employés.							
Canners	2	91		40	51		
Canners, Ohinese	1	15			15		
Canners, Japanese	2	53			53		
Cannery boys	1	39		39			

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF -
September 1. (Tabulated by -**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employés Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
6. Cannery Employés.—Continued.							
Cannery girls	1	11		11			
Cannery men	1	48			48		
Cannery women	1	38			38		
Fruit-room men	1	8		8			
Labelers	2	10		6	4		
Preparers	2	594	75		519		
Totals		907	75	104	728		
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.							
Cigarmakers	2	7	7				
Tobacco strippers	2	3	3				
Totals		10	10				
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Bushelmen	7	12		1	11		
Glove cutters	1	10		10			
Glove cutters, apprentices	1	2		2			
Hatmakers	8	40			40		
Milliners	8	8			8		
Milliners, apprentices	2	2		2			
Shoemakers	1	5			5		
Shoe repairers	3	13			13		
Shoe repairers, apprentices	2	2			2		
Seamstresses	4	6	1	5			
Sewing-machine operators	6	108	1	107			
Tailors	4	13		13			
Tailors, apprentices	1	1		1			
Tailors, cutters	4	4		4			
Tailors, finishers	4	20		20			
Totals		246	2	165	79		
9. Dairy Employés.							
Buttermakers	4	6		4	2		
Buttermakers, helpers	2	4		3	1		
Can washers	1	1		1			
Separator men	1	2		2			
Totals		13		10	3		
10. Electrical Workers.							
Electricians	3	5		4	1		
11. Glassblowers. Industry not represented.							
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	30	878	62	329	487		
13. Laundryworkers, Dyers, Etc.							
Dry Cleaners	1	2		2			
Dyers	1	1		1			
Laundryworkers	9	442		420		22	
Pressers	1	19		19			
Spotters	1	3		3			
Totals		467		445		22	

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
14. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills, Etc.							
Blacksmiths	8	21		18	3		
Blacksmiths, apprentices	1	4	4				
Blacksmiths, helpers	3	5		3	2		
Boilermakers	3	12		12			
Boilermakers, helpers	2	6		6			
Carriage finishers	2	9		9			
Carriage painters	2	8		8			
Casting chippers	3	8		8			
Coremakers	2	11		11			
Cupula men	2	2		2			
Draughtsmen	1	3		3			
Draughtsmen, apprentices	1	5		5			
Flaskmakers	1	1		1			
Foundry helpers	4	57		57			
Machine hands	4	15		15			
Machinists	9	88	1	84	3		
Machinists, apprentices	5	22		22			
Machinists, helpers	3	31		31			
Molders	4	62		62			
Molders, apprentices	2	7		7			
Oilers	2	3	1		2		
Tool-room men	1	1		1			
Totals		381	6	365	10		
15. Metal Workers, excluding Iron, Steel and Tin.	No	employés	considered.				
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Gas and steamfitters	1	8		8			
Gas and steamfitters, helpers	1	6		6			
Plumbers	8	47	26	21			
Plumbers, apprentices	7	28	28				
Plumbers, helpers	3	7	2	5			
Totals		96	56	40			
17. Printing Trades.							
Bindery girls	5	28	28				
Bookbinders	2	7	7				
Bookbinders, helpers	1	20	20				
Compositors	8	65	65				
Compositors, apprentices	5	13	13				
Linotype operators	2	8	8				
Papercutters	3	7	1	6			
Pressfeeders	8	46	46				
Pressmen	8	43	43				
Proofreaders	2	3	3				
Totals		240	234	6			
18. Sheet Metal Workers.							
Sheet metal workers	5	37	18	19			
Sheet metal workers, apprentices	5	7	7				
Sheet metal workers, helpers	2	2	1	1			
Solderers	2	6	5		1		
Totals		52	31	21	1		

OAKLAND During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—Continued.

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
				1	7	9	4											
		1	4	2	1													
			4	2	5	7												
			2	7														
			3	4	4	4												
				1	1	11												
	2	3		1	1	1	1											
			52	4	1													
			1	14														
	11	10	1			87	1											
			30	1														
	4	1					62											
				2														
				3														
				1														
	17	15	97	30	35	119	68											
				6				8										
	1	25				1	1	38	8	1								
		7																
	1	32		6		1	1	46	8	1								
	10	18																
	13	7		2	4	1												
			2		7	52	2	1	1									
	1	7	5															
				1	3	1		8										
		1	42	3														
				2	24	11	6											
		1	2															
	24	34	53	8	38	65	8	9	1									
								37										
	3	2	2															
		1	1															
		1	5															
	3	4	8					37										

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.							
Riggers	1	3			3		
Sailmakers	1	2	2				
Ship caulkers	2	26		26			
Ship caulkers, apprentices	2	8		8			
Shipwrights	2	66		66			
Shipwrights, apprentices	2	8		8			
Totals		113	2	108	3		
20. Soap and Candle Workers. No employés considered.							
21. Store Employés.							
Alteration hands	1	14		14			
Bookkeepers	68	91	21	47	23		
Cash boys and girls	5	105		105			
Cashiers	16	41		21	20		
Clerks, office	29	94	42	52			
Collectors	7	8	1	6	1		
Drivers	63	226	55	143	28		
Drug clerks	2	2		2			
Druggists	3	15		15			
Floor walkers	1	6		6			
Forewomen	7	28		21	7		
Porters and packers	11	94		87	7		
Shipping clerks, girls	1	4		4			
Salesmen	31	299	10	283	6		
Saleswomen	27	319	4	311	4		
Stenographers	15	19	4	14	1		
Window dressers	3	4		4			
Wrappers	16	73		32	40	1	
Totals		1442	137	1167	137	1	
22. Structural Iron Workers. No employés considered.							
23. Tannery Employés.							
Beam housemen	1	7		7			
Curriers and finishers	1	10		10			
Tanners	1	10		10			
Yardmen	1	2		2			
Totals		29		29			
24. Textile Workers.							
Loom fixers	1	5		5			
Machine tenders	2	5		5			
Mill boys	1	26		26			
Miscellaneous cotton mill employés	1	75		75			
Quilters	1	54		54			
Spinners	1	105		105			
Spoolers	1	37		37			
Twisters	1	43		43			
Weavers	1	53		53			
Totals		403		403			
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Stablemen	11	19	2	12	5		

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers	3	11			11		
Harnessmakers, apprentices.....	1	1		1			
Totals		12		1	11		
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Sewers, Etc.							
Carpet layers	2	6		6			
Carpet sewers	1	1		1			
Mattressmakers	2	15	15				
Shademakers	2	6	6				
Tentmakers	2	16		16			
Tentmakers, apprentices.....	1	5		5			
Upholsterers.....	1	2		2			
Totals		51	21	30			
28. Woodworkers.							
Band sawyers	9	10	8	2			
Bench hands.....	11	136	130		6		
Bench hands, apprentices.....	6	18	18				
Box factory boys.....	2	6		6			
Boxmakers	2	48		48			
Cabinetmakers	2	7	3	4			
Lumber handlers	13	249	70	105	74		
Mill helpers	7	44	33	11			
Mill men.....	5	13	5	4	4		
Mill men, apprentices.....	1	7	7				
Nailers	2	13		9	4		
Patternmakers.....	3	10		10			
Patternmakers, apprentices.....	2	7		7			
Planermen.....	13	19	16	2	1		
Sanders	3	3	3				
Sash and door men	1	1	1				
Saw filers	3	5	1	3	1		
Sawyers.....	11	22	11	5	6		
Shapers	2	2	2				
Stickermen	9	19	19				
Tallymen.....	9	44	17	26	1		
Wagonmakers	7	12	4	8			
Totals		695	348	250	97		
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Bituminous men.....	1	6	6				
Broommakers	1	3		3			
Errand boys	19	61	5	56			
Engineers	27	42	8	18	16		
Firemen	3	3	2	1			
Foremen	37	95	27	36	32		
Longshoremen.....	3	48	15	33			
Managers and superintendents.....	13	22	2	16	4		
Match factory employés.....	1	10			10		
Millers, flour.....	2	4		1	3		
Pottery workers	2	47			47		
Shoektiers	2	3		2	1		
Watchmen.....	9	11	6	4	1		
Totals		355	71	170	114		

Practically the same conditions prevail in Oakland as in San Francisco. No data was secured on glassblowers (No. 11), metal workers (No. 15), and soap and candle workers (No. 20). Some information was secured on the cigar industry, and a large number of textile

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS
September 1. (Tabulated by

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	3	61			61		
Cooks	4	27			19	8	
Dishwashers	2	7			1	6	
Pantrymen	3	6			3	3	
Waiters	6	80		26	14	40	
Totals		181		26	98	57	
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.							
Beer bottlers	4	93	93				
Brewery workers	2	20	20				
Brewery workers; apprentices	2	2	2				
Totals		115	115				
3. Building Trades.							
Carpenters	1	5		5			
Glaziers	3	20	20				
Totals		25	20	5			
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Em- ployés.							
Casing cleaners	1	5		5			
Killers and dressers	1	39			39		
Lard packers	1	10		4	6		
Livestock buyers	1	5		5			
Meat canners	1	16			16		
Meat cutters	3	12			12		
Meat packers	1	17		17			
Meat shippers	1	24		24			
Sausagemakers	1	10		5	5		
Yardmen	1	6			6		
Totals		144		60	84		
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candy girls	2	18			18		
Candymakers	4	11		11			
Totals		29		11	18		
6. Cannery Employés.							
Cannery employés, boys and girls	2	48		48			
Cannery employés, men	2	50			50		
Cannery employés, women	2	290			290		
Totals		388		48	340		
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.							
Cigarmakers	3	73	73				
Tobacco strippers	3	18	18				
Totals		91	91				
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Glove cutters	1	5		5			
Glove layers off	1	1		1			
Milliners	1	9		9			
Seamstresses	1	9		9			

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
8. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.—Continued.</i>							
Sewing-machine operators	6	210		210			
Shoe cutters	1	4		4			
Tailors	2	25			25		
Tailors, cutters	4	8	3	5			
Tent and awning makers	2	44		44			
Totals		315	3	287	25		
9. <i>Dairy Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
10. <i>Electrical Workers.</i>							
Electricians	1	17		17			
11. <i>Glassblowers.</i> No employés considered.							
12. <i>Laborers—General.</i>							
Laborers	11	272	8	264			
13. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.</i>							
Ironers	7	235		135	100		
Mangle hands	7	170		75	95		
Markers	7	42		12	30		
Totals		447		222	225		
14. <i>Machine and Repair Shop, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>							
Blacksmiths	3	25	2	23			
Coremakers	4	11		11			
Draughtsmen	2	21		21			
Machinists	10	116		116			
Machinists, helpers	10	112		112			
Molders	5	50		50			
Molders, helpers	5	35		35			
Totals		370	2	368			
15. <i>Metal Workers, excluding Iron, Steel and Tin.</i>							
Metal polishers	1	28	8	20			
16. <i>Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.</i>							
Plumbers	1	4	4				
Plumbers, helpers	1	3	3				
Steamfitters	1	2		2			
Totals		9	7	2			
17. <i>Printing Trades.</i>							
Bookbinders	4	18	1	17			
Compositors	6	33	11	22			
Paper cutters	3	3		3			
Press feeders	6	27	5	22			
Pressmen	6	12	4	8			
Totals		93	21	72			
18. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i>							
Cornicemakers	3	14	14				
19. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i> No employés		considered.					
20. <i>Soap and Candle Workers.</i> No employés		considered.					

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF LOS
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employés Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
21. Store Employés.							
Alteration hands.....	1	14		14			
Bookkeepers.....	31	60	11	49			
Cash and office boys and girls.....	24	64	8	56			
Cashiers.....	12	27	4	23			
Clerks, office.....	22	85	13	72			
Janitors.....	6	7	3	4			
Porters and packers.....	14	77	7	70			
Salesmen.....	21	316	15	248	53		
Saleswomen.....	7	462	6	168	288		
Solicitors.....	3	8	2	6			
Stenographers.....	14	21	1	20			
Wrappers.....	2	22		22			
Totals.....		1163	70	752	341		
22. Structural Ironworkers. No employés considered.							
23. Tannery Employés. No employés considered.							
24. Textile Workers. No employés considered.							
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Teamsters.....	23	202		22	45	35	
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers.....	3	26		26			
Harnessmakers, apprentices.....	3	3		3			
Totals.....		29		29			
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc. No employés considered.							
28. Woodworkers.							
Bench hands.....	2	16	10	6			
Cabinetmakers.....	1	20	20				
Coopers.....	1	15		15			
Lumber handlers.....	2	24	11	13			
Mill hands.....	2	19	19				
Patternmakers.....	3	31		31			
Planermen.....	1	1	1				
Sawyers.....	2	6	6				
Shaper hands.....	1	1	1				
Stickermen.....	3	13	8	5			
Tenoners.....	1	2	2				
Wagonmakers.....	1	5		5			
Woodturners.....	2	2	2				
Totals.....		155	80	75			
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Engineers.....	13	28	19	9			
Firemen.....	3	6	4	2			
Foremen.....	23	58	14	44			
Managers and superintendents.....	14	89	1	88			
Telephone operators.....	9	23	3	20			
Watchmen.....	8	10	3	7			
Totals.....		214	44	170			

In Los Angeles, wage data on 4,301 people was obtained. The employés of stores number 1,163. Here, as in San Francisco, the major portion of such employés work nine hours, but only 6 per cent, as against 18 per cent in San Francisco, work eight hours, and 29.3 per cent, as against 24.5 per cent in the northern city, work ten hours per day.

ANGELES During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$8.	\$8 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$10.	Over \$10 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
		9	2	2	1													
		27	12	3	9	5	1											
43		21										3						
		14	3	3		1		4				2						
		14	21	17	9	9	9	4	2									
			4	2	1	2	1											
		17	46	7	4	2	1											
		26	95	80	40	19	13	28	6	2	7							
		356	61	35	7	1	2											
				6				1	1									
		2	6	5	8													
19		1	2															
62	487	252	160	79	37	26	37	9	2	12								
	17	53	45	57	30													
			2	3	4	14	1	2										
	3																	
	3	2	3	4	14	1	2											
				14	2													
					17	3												
		10	4	1	9	15												
	1	2	4	10	2	1												
		11	6	7	6													
			1			4	2											
						1	1											
						4	3	6										
						2	2	2										
				2		3												
				2														
	1	23	17	47	49	18												
		1	2	3	2	13		1	3	3								
				5	1													
		3	3	6	6	14	19	2	2	3								
			2	11	3	2	34	4	11	22								
4	17	1	1	1	1													
				8	1													
4	17	6	16	26	12	29	53	7	16	28								

Considered as a whole, of the 4,301 employes investigated in Los Angeles, 465, or 10.8 per cent, work eight hours per day, as against 17 per cent in San Francisco; 1,783, or 41.4 per cent, nine hours, as against 61 per cent in San Francisco; and 1,544, or 35.9 per cent, have a ten-hour day, while but 14 per cent of the employes considered in the northern city work as long hours.

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	4	22		3	19		
Bakers, apprentices	1	2		2			
Bakers, helpers	1	5			5		
Cooks	2	5					5
Cooks, helpers	2	3					3
Pastemakers	1	5		5			
Waiters	2	3			1		7
Waitresses	1	3			3		
Totals		58		10	28		15
2. Breweries and Bottling Works, Etc.							
Barkeepers	2	2	2				
Brewery workers	3	40	40				
Brewery workers, apprentices	3	3	3				
Brewmasters	1	1	1				
Totals		46	46				
3. Building Trades.							
Bricklayers	1	8	8				
Carpenters	4	22	22				
Cement workers	1	14	14				
Glaziers	3	9	9				
Glaziers, apprentices	1	1	1				
Granite cutters	2	12	12				
Granite cutters, apprentices	2	2	2				
Hodcarriers	1	9	9				
Marble cutters	2	2	2				
Marble cutters, apprentices	1	1	1				
Painters	3	100	100				
Painters, apprentices	2	7	7				
Totals		187	187				
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Em- ployés.							
Butchers	1	2			2		
Killers and dressers	1	2					2
Meat cutters	3	11			7		4
Sausagemakers	2	2			1		1
Sausagemakers, helpers	1	1			1		
Totals		18			11		7
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candymakers	4	12	3	1	8		
Candymakers, helpers	4	7			7		
Ice cream makers	1	1			1		
Soda men	1	2			2		
Totals		22	3	1	18		
6. Cannery Employés.							
Cannery employés, boys	1	2		2			
Cannery employés, men	2	115			115		
Cannery employés, women	2	869			869		
Totals		986		2	984		

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.							
Cigarmakers	3	12	12				
Cigarmakers, apprentices	1	1	1				
Cigar packers	2	4	4				
Tobacco strippers	2	3	3				
Totals		20	20				
8. Clothing Shoes, Etc.							
Bushelmen	1	1			1		
Finishers	1	2		2			
Glovmakers	1	19		19			
Hatmakers	2	4			4		
Hat trimmers	3	3			3		
Pressers	1	1		1			
Seamstresses	1	1		1			
Shoe repairers	1	1			1		
Shoe repairers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Tailors	1	7		7			
Totals		40		31	9		
9. Dairy Employés. No employés considered.							
10. Electrical Workers.							
Electricians	2	4	4				
11. Glassblowers. No employés considered.							
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	8	37	14	3	20		
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.							
Dyers and cleaners	3	8			8		
Dyers and cleaners, helpers	3	3		3			
Laundry workers	7	126		126			
Totals		137		129	8		
14. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.							
Blacksmiths	3	4		4			
Blacksmiths, apprentices	1	1		1			
Blacksmiths, helpers	1	1		1			
Casting chippers	2	4		4			
Draughtsmen	1	4	4				
Foundry helpers	2	2		2			
Machinists	4	23	3	20			
Machinists, apprentices	3	8		8			
Machinists, helpers	1	1		1			
Molders	3	14		14			
Molders, apprentices	3	5		5			
Totals		67	7	60			
15. Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal. No employés considered.							

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes Considered	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Plumbers	3	16	16				
Plumbers, apprentices	2	6	6				
Plumbers, helpers	1	10	10				
Totals		32	32				
17. Printing Trades.							
Bindery girls	1	2	2				
Compositors	3	6	6				
Compositors, apprentices	1	2	2				
Press feeders	1	2	2				
Pressmen	3	3	3				
Pressmen, apprentices	2	2	2				
Totals		17	17				
18. Sheet Metal Workers.							
Improvers	2	6	6				
Sheet metal workers	5	19	19				
Sheet metal workers, apprentices	1	3	3				
Totals		28	28				
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc. No employes considered.							
20. Soap and Candle Workers. No employes considered.							
21. Store Employes.							
Alteration hands	3	10		3	7		
Bookkeepers	23	26	6	5	14	1	
Cash boys	9	15		15			
Cashiers	6	6		2	2	1	1
Clerks, office	14	27	9	8	10		
Drivers	22	72	13	29	30		
Forewomen	4	25		2	23		
Porters and packers	10	103	1	3	97	2	
Salesmen	12	95		50	45		
Saleswomen	15	148		78	70		
Stenographers	7	7	2	3	2		
Wrappers	3	8		8			
Totals		542	31	206	300	4	1
22. Structural Iron Workers.							
Structural iron workers	1	5	5				
23. Tannery Employes. No employes considered.							
24. Textile Workers.							
Woolen mill employes	1	54			54		
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Stablemen	6	8	4	1	1	1	1
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers	1	2		2			
Trunkmakers	1	1		1			
Totals		3		3			

JOSE During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3-	\$3 to \$6--	Over \$6 to \$9	Over \$9 to \$12	Over \$12 to \$15	Over \$15 to \$18	Over \$18 to \$21	Over \$21 to \$25	Over \$25 to \$30	Over \$30 to \$35	Over \$35 to \$40	Over \$40 to \$45	Over \$45 to \$50	Over \$50 to \$55	Over \$55 to \$60	Over \$60 to \$65	Over \$65 to \$70	Over \$70 to \$80	Over \$80 to \$100--
1	2	3					16											
1	5	2	3															
1	7	5	3				16											
		1	1		4	2												
	2			1	1													
1		1			3													
1	2	2	1	1	8	2												
			3	3	2	1	8	8										
	3																	
	3		3	3	2	1	8	8										
	1	8	1															
	1	4	6	5	1	3	4	1		1								
2	13																	
		5	1															
	4	7	3	4	2	1	6											
		6	12	17	25	2	9	1										
	1	8	16															
	1	86	13	2	1													
	6	6	15	14	15	17	13	2	7									
2	47	56	28	9	2	1	1											
	1	3	1	2														
	7	1																
4	82	192	96	53	46	24	33	4	7	1								
								4	1									
	13	39	2															
		1	1	1	3	1	1											
				2														
			1															
			1	2														

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAN
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployes Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.							
Carpet layers	2	6	6				
Upholsterers	2	6	3	3			
Totals		12	9	3			
28. Woodworkers.							
Bench hands	5	54	54				
Cabinetmakers	1	2	2				
Coopers	2	10	10				
Mill helpers	4	37	37				
Millmen	5	25	25				
Millmen, apprentices	2	6	6				
Patternmakers	1	2		2			
Patternmakers, apprentices	1	2		2			
Sawyers	5	30	22	8			
Stickermen	3	10	8	2			
Yardmen	2	43	43				
Totals		221	207	14			
29. Miscellaneous Employes.							
Barbers	3	14				14	
Engineers	10	13	7	4	2		
Firemen	2	2	1		1		
Foremen	15	31	8	9	14		
Managers and Superintendents	4	8	1	1	6		
Watchmen	3	4	1	3			
Totals		72	18	17	23	14	

JOSE During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6...	Over \$6 to \$9...	Over \$9 to \$12...	Over \$12 to \$15...	Over \$15 to \$18...	Over \$18 to \$21...	Over \$21 to \$25...	Over \$25 to \$30...	Over \$30 to \$35...	Over \$35 to \$40...	Over \$40 to \$45...	Over \$45 to \$50...	Over \$50 to \$55...	Over \$55 to \$60...	Over \$60 to \$65...	Over \$65 to \$70...	Over \$70 to \$80...	Over \$80 to \$100...
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	5	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	5	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	41	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	8	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	12	16	3	6	12	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	2	1	2	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1	-----	1	5	9	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	4	4	1	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	15	21	12	67	79	25	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	2	5	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	1	-----	4	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	2	2	6	5	11	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	-----	3	3	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	6	10	18	12	13	3	4	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAC
September 1. (Tabulated by

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	2	11			11		
Bakers, helpers	2	4			4		
Cooks	3	4			3	1	
Waitresses	2	8			1	7	
Totals		27			19	8	
2. Breweries, Bottling Works, Etc.							
Beerbottlers	3	69	64	5			
Bottle washers	2	11			10	1	
Brewers	2	54	54				
Totals		134	118	5	10	1	
3. Building Trades.							
Carpenters	1	4	2	2			
Painters	3	4	1	3			
Totals		8	3	5			
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.							
Lardmakers	1	1			1		
Meat cutters	1	3			3		
Pork packers	1	22			22		
Sausagemakers	1	1			1		
Slaughterers	1	2			2		
Totals		29			29		
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candy dippers	1	8		8			
Candymakers	1	2		2			
Candymakers, apprentices	1	4		4			
Ice cream makers	1	2				2	
Totals		16		14		2	
6. Cannery Employés.							
Cannery employés, boys and girls	1	52		52			
Cannery employés, Chinese	1	2			2		
Cannery employés, Japanese	3	205		40	165		
Cannery employés, women	3	112		102	10		
Fruit buyers	3	5		3	2		
Totals		376		197	179		
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.							
Cigarmakers	3	21	21				
Cigarmakers, apprentices	3	3	3				
Tobacco strippers	3	12	12				
Totals		36	36				
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Seamstresses	2	3		3			
Tailors	1	14			14		
Tent and awning makers	1	3			3		
Totals		20		3	17		

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAC
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employes Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
9. Dairy Employes.							
Buttermakers	1	2				2	
10. Electrical Workers. No employes considered.							
11. Glassblowers, Etc. No employes considered.							
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	10	130	8	115	2	5	
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.							
Laundry workers	3	142		142			
14. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.							
Blacksmiths	7	10	2	8			
Blacksmiths, apprentices	1	1		1			
Blacksmiths, helpers	2	5	4	1			
Coremakers	1	1		1			
Coremakers, helpers	1	6		6			
Foundry helpers	1	2		2			
Horseshoers	1	2		2			
Horseshoers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Machine hands	2	7		6	1		
Machinists	4	14	2	12			
Machinists, apprentices	2	2		2			
Machinists, helpers	1	1		1			
Molders	2	10		10			
Molders, apprentices	1	1		1			
Oilers	1	2	2				
Pipemakers	1	12		12			
Toolmakers	1	6			6		
Totals		83	10	66	7		
15. Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel and Sheet Metal. No employes considered.							
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Plumbers	1	3	3				
Plumbers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Totals		5	5				
17. Printing Trades.							
Bindery girls	1	12	12				
Bookbinders	2	12	12				
Bookbinders, apprentices	1	5	5				
Compositors	3	27	27				
Editors	2	4	4				
Engravers	1	3	3				
Engravers, apprentices	2	4	4				
Engravers, helpers	1	1	1				
Paper-carriers	1	26	26				
Press feeders	3	4	4				
Pressmen	3	7	7				
Reporters	2	5	5				
Stereotypers	1	2	2				
Stereotypers, helpers	1	1	1				
Totals		113	113				
18. Sheet Metal Workers. No employes considered.							
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc. No employes considered.							
20. Soap and Candle Workers. No employes considered.							

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF SAC
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employés Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
21. Store Employés.							
Bookkeepers	12	27	3	15	7	2	
Cash and errand boys	8	47	4	42	1		
Cashiers	4	7	2	2	3		
Clerks, office	10	50		30	20		
Drivers	10	66	21	19	12	4	
Druggists	1	11		11			
Forewomen	3	14		2	12		
Janitors	1	1	1				
Labelers	3	13	6	3	4		
Porters and packers	10	63		23	40		
Salesmen	6	57		45	12		
Saleswomen	3	55		52		3	
Stenographers	7	19	1	4	14		
Wrappers	1	2		2			
Totals		422	38	250	125	9	
22. Structural Ironworkers. No employés considered.							
23. Tannery Employés. No employés considered.							
24. Textile workers. No employés considered.							
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Hostlers	1	3	3				
Stablemen	3	11			2		9
Totals		14	3		2		9
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers	1	53		53			
Harnessmakers, apprentices	1	2		2			
Saddlemakers	1	25		25			
Totals		80		80			
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.							
Mattressmakers	1	4		4			
Upholsterers	1	1		1			
Totals		5		5			
28. Woodworkers.							
Box factory employés	1	7			7		
Boxmakers	1	10			10		
Coopers	1	3	3				
Lumber pilers	1	4			4		
Patternmakers	2	4		4			
Patternmakers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Planermen	1	2			2		
Sawyers	1	2		2			
Woodworkers	3	5	5				
Totals		38	8	7	23		
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Broommakers	1	12	12				
Engineers	9	14	5	3	4	2	
Firemen	2	6	6				
Foremen	5	6	1	4	1		
Ice pullers	1	3	3				
Managers and superintendents	10	30	5	20	4	1	
Telephone operators	3	3		2	1		
Watchmen	1	1		1			
Totals		75	32	30	10	3	

RAMENTO During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$5.	Over \$5 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
5	11	27	4	7	5	2	3		1	1								
	5	15	8	8	3	7	4	2	1									
		3	5	11	2	15	20											
		2		1	3	1		1										
	6	7																
	18	9	3	27	2	4	4											
			2	12	4	13	17	1	2	5		1						
	13	30	5	7														
	1	1	1	12		1		1	1	1			1					
5	55	109	42	88	17	43	44	4	5	7	1	1		1				
					3													
				11														
				11	3													
				18	25	10												
	2				25													
	2			18	50	10												
				2	2													
					1													
				2	2	1												
		6	1															
			1	9														
			3			3												
		1				1												
			1			1												
						3												
						1												
						3												
		7	6	9	5	3	8											
	2		1	1	5	3												
				2	5	4	2											
					6	1												
						3												
					3	4	12	5	3	1	1							
	1		2															
			1															
3			5	3	22	8	21	7	3	1	1			1				

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Cooks	1	2					2
2. Brewery and Bottling Works. No employés considered.							
3. Building Trades.							
Carpenters	2	19		19			
Carpenters, helpers	1	7		7			
Painters	2	7		7			
Painters, apprentices	1	1		1			
Totals		34		34			
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.							
Killers and dressers	2	5					5
Meat cutters	2	9					9
Sausagemakers	2	3					3
Stock buyers	1	1					1
Stock tenders	2	4					4
Vaqueros	2	5					5
Totals		27					27
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candymakers	2	4			4		
Candymakers, helpers	1	1			1		
Totals		5			5		
6. Cannery Employés.							
Cannery workers	1	39			39		
Cannery boys	1	28		28			
Totals		67		28	39		
7. Cigars and Tobacco Workers. No employés considered.							
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Tailors	2	13		13			
Tailors, cutters	1	1		1			
Tailors, finishers	3	5		5			
Totals		19		19			
9. Dairy Employés. No employés considered.							
10. Electrical Workers.							
Electricians	1	2	2				
Electricians, helpers	1	1	1				
Totals		3	3				
11. Glassblowers. No employés considered.							
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	10	94	2	44	48		
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.							
Laundry workers	2	89		89			

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
14. Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.							
Blacksmiths	6	23		13	10		
Blacksmiths, apprentices	2	5		5			
Blacksmiths, helpers	5	23		19	4		
Boilermakers	1	9		9			
Boilermakers, helpers	2	11		11			
Casting chippers	3	14		14			
Coremakers	3	8		8			
Coremakers, apprentices	1	2		2			
Cupola men	3	4		4			
Draughtsmen	2	2		2			
Draughtsmen, apprentices	3	4		4			
Machine hands	7	42		41	1		
Machinists	9	67		67			
Machinists, apprentices	6	33		33			
Machinists, helpers	3	10		10			
Molders	3	36		36			
Molders, apprentices	2	6		6			
Oilers	2	4			4		
Totals		303		284	19		
15. Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal. No employés considered.							
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Plumbers	2	13	13				
Plumbers, apprentices	2	7	7				
Plumbers, helpers	1	1	1				
Totals		21	21				
17. Printing Trades.							
Bookbinders	1	3	3				
Compositors	4	26	26				
Compositors, apprentices	1	2	2				
Editors	2	7	7				
Linotype operators	2	7	7				
Paper carriers	1	12	12				
Press feeders	2	5	5				
Pressmen	4	19	19				
Pressmen, apprentices	2	2	2				
Proofreaders	2	2	2				
Reporters	2	7	7				
Totals		92	92				
18. Sheet Metal Workers. No employés considered.							
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc. No employés considered.							
20. Soap and Candle Workers. No employés considered.							
21. Store Employés.							
Alteration hands	3	17		17			
Bookkeepers	28	32	4	19	6		3
Cash and errand boys	12	23	1	22			
Cashiers	7	7		4	3		
Clerks	13	53	3	25	25		
Drivers	15	37	2	11	11	1	12

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
21. Store Employés.—Continued.							
Janitors	1	1		1			
Porters and packers	6	22			22		
Salesmen	17	76		58	18		
Saleswomen	5	51		51			
Stenographers	8	13	1	8	4		
Wrappers	5	6		6			
Totals		338	11	222	89	1	15
22. Structural Iron Workers. No employés considered.							
23. Tannery Employés. No employés considered.							
24. Textile Workers.							
Woolen-mill employés	1	72		72			
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Stablemen	1	1		1			
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc.							
Harnessmakers	2	8		3	5		
Harnessmakers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Totals		9		4	5		
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.							
Carpet layers	2	5		5			
Carpet layers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Carpet sewers	1	3		3			
Totals		9		9			
28. Woodworkers.							
Mill hands	4	44	35	9			
Mill helpers	4	16		16			
Millwrights	2	11		11			
Millwrights, helpers	1	1		1			
Patternmakers	2	2		2			
Patternmakers, apprentices	3	5		5			
Woodworkers	3	8		7	1		
Totals		87	35	51	1		
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Collectors	2	3	2		1		
Engineers	10	11		7	4		
Firemen	1	1			1		
Flour-mill hands	2	49			49		
Foremen	18	58	12	26	20		
Managers and superintendents	10	16	2	11	3		
Messenger boys	2	6		6			
Millers	3	12			12		
Millers, helpers	3	53			53		
Photographers	1	1		1			
Storekeepers	1	14		14			
Telegraphers	6	8	2	6			
Watchmen	7	8		5	3		
Wireworkers	1	7		7			
Totals		247	18	83	146		

STOCKTON During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—Continued.

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
		8	1	6	5													
	7	4	3	18		13	22											
	5	19	4	6	1	1	1			6	2							
	1	5	2	5														
2	41	61	51		27	32	40	1	12	4	3	1						
15	32	24	1															
				1														
				3	4	1												
	1																	
	1			3	4	1												
							5											
		1	1															
		2																
		3	1				5											
					19	17	4	4										
		1	3	12	3	4												
				4	1													
						1	1											
	2	2	1	1	7													
	2	3	4	17	30	22	5	4										
				1	1	1												
				2	5	1	1			2								
				1	30	5	1											
	5	9	3	13	5	5	17	6	8	1								
			3			1	3	3	2	1	2	2						
	6				1	6	4	1										
			5	1	46	1												
			1	1														
	1	1	5	1	4		1	1										
				3	1													
		1	7															
		1	6															
	12	12	29	25	98	10	29	11	11	4	2	2						

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Bakers	4	11			6	5	
Bakers, apprentices	1	2				2	
Bakers, helpers	2	4			1	3	
Cooks	1	1					1
Waitresses	1	4					4
Totals		22			7	10	5
2. Breweries and Bottling Works.							
Beer bottlers	3	9	5	3	1		
Brewery workmen	1	9	9				
Totals		18	14	3	1		
3. Building Trades.							
Carpenters	2	21	21				
Painters	1	1		1			
Stonecutters	1	3		3			
Totals		25	21	4			
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.		No employés considered.					
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.							
Candymakers	1	1		1			
Candymakers, helpers	1	1		1			
Totals		2		2			
6. Cannery Employés.							
Cannery boys	2	42		42			
Cannery girls	1	6		6			
Cannery men	2	204			204		
Cannery women	1	9			9		
Fruit buyers	1	3			3		
Raisin packers	1	94	14	20	60		
Totals		358	14	68	276		
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers.							
Cigar banders	1	2	2				
Cigarmakers	1	7	7				
Cigar packers	1	2	2				
Tobacco strippers	1	1	1				
Totals		12	12				
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Dressmakers	1	3		3			
Milliners	1	4		4			
Totals		7		7			
9. Dairy Employés.							
Buttermakers	1	3			3		
Cream buyers	1	1	1				
Cream gatherers	1	4			4		
Totals		8	1		7		

FRESNO During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to Industries and Occupations.)

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$5.	Over \$5 to \$9	Over \$9 to \$12	Over \$12 to \$15	Over \$15 to \$18	Over \$18 to \$21	Over \$21 to \$25	Over \$25 to \$30	Over \$30 to \$35	Over \$35 to \$40	Over \$40 to \$45	Over \$45 to \$50	Over \$50 to \$55	Over \$55 to \$60	Over \$60 to \$65	Over \$65 to \$70	Over \$70 to \$80	Over \$80 to \$100	Over \$100
		2			1	4	6												
		1	1	2															
		4		1															
		7	1	3	1	4	6												
				7	2	9													
				7	2	9													
					9	10	2												
						1		3											
					9	11	2	3											
						1													
				1															
				1		1													
15	27																		
3	3																		
		10	150	31		7		6											
		4	4	1															
		6	8	31	29	20	2	1											
18	30	20	162	63	29	27	2	6	1										
	2			3	3	1													
					2														
	1																		
	3			3	5	1													
		2		1															
1	2						1												
1	2	2		1			1												
				2				1											
						4			1										
						4			1	1									

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
10. <i>Electrical Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
11. <i>Glassblowers.</i> No employés considered.							
12. <i>Laborers—General.</i>							
Laborers	9	79	50	13	4	12	-----
13. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Cleaners, Etc.</i>							
Laundry workers	2	39	-----	-----	39	-----	-----
14. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>							
Blacksmiths	3	6	-----	6	-----	-----	-----
Blacksmiths, helpers	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Machinists	5	34	1	33	-----	-----	-----
Machinists, apprentices	2	7	-----	7	-----	-----	-----
Molders	2	11	1	10	-----	-----	-----
Oilers	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Totals		60	2	57	-----	1	-----
15. <i>Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal.</i> No employés considered.							
16. <i>Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.</i>							
Plumbers	2	14	4	-----	10	-----	-----
Plumbers, helpers	2	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals		19	9	-----	10	-----	-----
17. <i>Printing Trades.</i>							
Bindery girls	2	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bookbinders	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bookbinders, apprentices	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compositors	2	18	18	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compositors, apprentices	2	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Press feeders	1	4	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen	3	8	8	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pressmen, apprentices	1	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals		41	41	-----	-----	-----	-----
18. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
19. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
20. <i>Soap and Candle Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
21. <i>Store Employés.</i>							
Bookkeepers	11	25	2	4	19	-----	-----
Cash boys	4	17	-----	15	2	-----	-----
Cash girls	1	8	-----	8	-----	-----	-----
Cashiers	3	6	-----	6	-----	-----	-----
Clerks (office)	11	19	1	4	12	2	-----
Forewomen	2	18	-----	-----	18	-----	-----
Janitors	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Porters and packers	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Salesmen	6	115	-----	66	49	-----	-----
Saleswomen	4	58	-----	36	22	-----	-----
Stenographers	5	5	1	2	2	-----	-----
Wrappers	2	11	-----	6	5	-----	-----
Totals		284	4	158	119	3	-----

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
22. <i>Structural Iron Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
23. <i>Tannery Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
24. <i>Textile Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
25. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>							
Stablemen	3	3			3		
Teamsters	13	58	5	3	37		13
Totals		61	5	3	40		13
26. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
27. <i>Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
28. <i>Woodworkers.</i>							
Coopers	1	14				14	
Coopers, helpers	1	8				8	
Lumber handlers	2	21	21				
Millboys	1	31	31				
Millmen	1	9	9				
Millmen, apprentices	1	5	5				
Millwrights	1	1				1	
Millwrights, helpers	1	2				2	
Sawyers	2	12	12				
Wheelwrights	1	1		1			
Woodworkers	1	2		2			
Totals		106	78	3		25	
29. <i>Miscellaneous Employés.</i>							
Engineers	4	7	2		5		
Firemen	1	2			2		
Foremen	11	16	6	1	9		
Icemakers	2	9			9		
Managers and superintendents	4	5	1	2	1	1	
Millers	1	2				2	
Warehouse-men	2	20			20		
Watchmen	3	5	2	1	2		
Totals		66	11	4	48	3	

FRESNO During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—Continued.

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6	Over \$6 to \$9	Over \$9 to \$12	Over \$12 to \$15	Over \$15 to \$18	Over \$18 to \$21	Over \$21 to \$25	Over \$25 to \$30	Over \$30 to \$35	Over \$35 to \$40	Over \$40 to \$45	Over \$45 to \$50	Over \$50 to \$55	Over \$55 to \$60	Over \$60 to \$65	Over \$65 to \$70	Over \$70 to \$80	Over \$80 to \$100
		5	19	3 27	1	6												
		5	19	30	1	6												
								14										
			2	10	8	1	2											
		31	3		3	2	1											
			4	1		1												
				1	1													
			5	4	3													
			1		1	1												
		31	15	16	22	5	3	14										
					1		3	1	2									
				2	7	1	2		1									
		1	6	5														
				2			2		1	1								
			19		1													
		1	3	1														
		2	28	11	9	2	7	1	5	1								

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF BAK
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i> Beer bottlers.....	2	7		4	3		
3. <i>Building Trades.</i> Carpenters.....	1	1		1			
4. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.</i> Packers.....	1	1		1			
Packing-house hands.....	1	13			13		
Stockmen.....	1	1		1			
Totals.....		15		2	13		
5. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
6. <i>Cannery Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
7. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
8. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i> Operators on sewing-machines.....	1	2	2				
9. <i>Dairy Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
10. <i>Electrical Workers.</i> Linemen.....	1	1	1				
11. <i>Glassblowers.</i> No employés considered.							
12. <i>Laborers—General.</i> Laborers.....	6	23		19	4		
13. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Cleaners, Etc.</i> Laundry workers.....	1	26	26				
14. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i> Blacksmiths.....	2	6		6			
Blacksmiths, helpers.....	2	6		6			
Boilermakers.....	1	1		1			
Machinists.....	2	15		15			
Machinists, apprentices.....	1	5		5			
Molders.....	1	1		1			
Molders, apprentices.....	1	2		2			
Totals.....		36		36			
15. <i>Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal.</i> No employés considered.							
16. <i>Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.</i> Plumbers.....	1	2		2			
17. <i>Printing Trades.</i> Compositors.....	1	4	4				
Reporters.....	1	3	3				
Totals.....		7	7				

Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF BAK
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employed.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
18. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i> No employes considered.							
19. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i> No employes considered.							
20. <i>Soap and Candle Workers.</i> No employes considered.							
21. <i>Store Employes.</i>							
Bookkeepers.....	2	3	2		1		
Cashiers.....	1	1	1				
Clerks, office.....	7	9	3		6		
Drivers.....	8	17		3	14		
Janitors.....	1	1	1				
Salesmen.....	4	55	3	52			
Saleswomen.....	3	60	35	25			
Stenographers.....	2	3	3				
Totals.....		149	48	80	21		
22. <i>Structural Iron Workers.</i> No employes considered.							
23. <i>Tannery Employes.</i> No employes considered.							
24. <i>Textile Workers.</i> No employes considered.							
25. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>							
Stablemen.....	2	5			5		
26. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i> No employes considered.							
27. <i>Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.</i> No employes considered.							
28. <i>Woodworkers.</i>							
Carriagemakers.....	1	1		1			
Lumber pilers.....	1	2	2				
Millmen.....	1	1	1				
Patternmakers.....	1	1		1			
Totals.....		5	3	2			
29. <i>Miscellaneous Employes.</i>							
Brickmakers.....	1	31			31		
Civil engineers.....	1	4	4				
Collectors.....	2	2	2				
Engineers.....	4	6	2	2	2		
Foremen.....	7	8	1	4	3		
Managers and superintendents.....	6	6	1	3	2		
Millers.....	2	4		4			
Pumpmen.....	3	3	2	1			
Telephone operators.....	1	2	2				
Watchmen.....	3	3	1		2		
Totals.....		69	15	14	40		

ERSFIELD During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—Continued.

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
				1		2				1								
		1		1	1	4	2	1										
				10	3	3												
	1	4	3	1	7	13	10	1	4	2								
	13	32	5	5		1	3	2		1								
	14	37	9	28	11	23	17	2	4	4								
			4	1														
						1												
				2			1											
						1												
				2		2	1											
			6	10	14	1				2		1			1			
				2	4	2												
						4		2		2								
						1	3	1			1							
				2		1	1	1										
			2	1		1		1										
							1											
			9	15	19	10	5	4		4		2			1			

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the TOWN OF
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i> No employés considered.							
3. <i>Building Trades.</i>							
Carpenters	3	32	23	9			
Carpenters, apprentices	1	4	4				
Carpenters, helpers	1	2	2				
Totals		38	29	9			
4. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Em- ployés.</i> No employés considered.							
5. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.</i>							
Candy dippers	1	13		13			
Candymakers	1	6		6			
Candymakers, helpers	1	16		16			
Candy packers	1	17		17			
Totals		52		52			
6. <i>Cannery Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
7. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
8. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
9. <i>Dairy Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
10. <i>Electrical Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
11. <i>Glassblowers.</i> No employés considered.							
12. <i>Laborers—General.</i>							
Laborers, Chinese	3	19		5	3		11
Laborers, white	11	75		40	30		5
Totals		94		45	33		16
13. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Cleaners, Etc.</i>							
Laundry workers	1	35		35			
14. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i>							
Boilermakers	1	4		4			
Boilermakers, helpers	1	3		3			
Machinists	3	3		3			
Totals		10		10			
15. <i>Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal.</i> No employés considered.							
16. <i>Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.</i>							
Plumbers	1	2			2		
17. <i>Printing Trades.</i>							
Bindery girls	2	14	14				
Compositors	3	42	42				
Compositors, apprentices	1	1	1				
Editors	1	1	1				
Linotype operators	2	12	12				
Paper carriers	2	49	49				
Press feeders	3	14	14				
Pressmen	3	17	17				
Proofreaders	1	2	2				
Reporters	2	11	11				
Totals		163	163				
18. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
19. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the TOWN OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employed Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
20. Soap and Candle Workers.							
Soapmakers	1	2		2			
Soap factory employés, boys	1	8		8			
Soap wrappers	1	10		10			
Totals		20		20			
21. Store Employés.							
Bookkeepers	9	10	5	4	1		
Cashiers	1	1	1				
Clerks	8	13		11	2		
Salesmen	2	5		4	1		
Stenographers	5	5	1	3	1		
Totals		34	7	22	5		
22. Structural Iron Workers. No employés considered.							
23. Tannery Employés.							
Tannery employés	1	6		6			
24. Textile Workers. No employés considered							
25. Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.							
Teamsters	9	32	2	27	1		2
26. Trunks, Harness, Etc. No employés considered.							
27. Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc. No employés considered.							
28. Woodworkers.							
Bench hands	6	10	10				
Bench hands, apprentices	3	4	1	3			
Bench hands, helpers	1	2	2				
Boxmakers	1	1		1			
Cabinetmakers	1	26		26			
Coopers	3	4		1	3		
Coopers, helpers	2	2			2		
Furniture-makers	1	5		5			
Furniture packers	1	8		8			
Lumber handlers	3	21		21			
Millhands	2	23	1	22			
Millhands, apprentices	1	7		7			
Mill helpers	5	14	14				
Planers	4	4	4				
Sawyers	5	7	7				
Stickermen	6	7	7				
Stock cutters	1	2	2				
Tallymen	3	9		9			
Woodturners	3	3	3				
Totals		159	51	103	5		
29. Miscellaneous Employés.							
Chemical-makers	1	15			10		6
Chemists	2	3		2	1		
Engineers	12	16	2	7	5		2
Firemen	1	1		1			
Foremen	9	11		8	3		
Inkmakers	1	6		6			
Managers and superintendents	9	13	5	5	2		1
Oil refiners	1	11			11		
Watchmen	4	4		3	1		
Yardmen	1	3		3			
Totals		83	7	35	33		8

BERKELEY During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3	\$3 to \$6	Over \$6 to \$9	Over \$9 to \$12	Over \$12 to \$15	Over \$15 to \$18	Over \$18 to \$21	Over \$21 to \$25	Over \$25 to \$30	Over \$30 to \$35	Over \$35 to \$40	Over \$40 to \$45	Over \$45 to \$50	Over \$50 to \$55	Over \$55 to \$60	Over \$60 to \$65	Over \$65 to \$70	Over \$70 to \$80	Over \$80 to \$100
	3	5			1		1											
	6	4																
	9	9			1		1											
		2	1	4		1	1	1										
		2	2	3	2	2	2											
	1	1	1	2		4	1											
	1	5	5	9	2	7	4	1										
		1	4	1														
			2	3	22	3	1	1										
						2	5	3										
			1	3														
			1	1														
					3	14	9											
					3	1												
				2														
		1	1		1		1	1										
	3		3		1		1											
					21													
	7			10	10	3												
	3	6	4	1														
					4			2										
					1	4		7										
		1				1	5	1										
				2	1			3										
	13	8	10	25	54	25	20	3	1									
				12	3				1									
				5	2	2	4											
					5	1												
	1		1	1	3	3	4	1	1									
					1	1	5	1	1	5								
			4	3	4													
			1	2	1													
	1																	
			9	24	19	7	13	3	2	5								

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. <i>Bakery and Restaurant Employés.</i> No employees considered.							
2. <i>Breweries and Bottling Works.</i> No employees considered.							
3. <i>Building Trades Employés.</i> Carpenters	1	2		2			
4. <i>Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.</i> Meat cutters	1	5				5	
Sausage-makers	1	3				3	
Totals		8				8	
5. <i>Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.</i> No employees considered.							
6. <i>Cannery Employés.</i> No employees considered.							
7. <i>Cigar and Tobacco Workers.</i> No employees considered.							
8. <i>Clothing, Shoes, Etc.</i> No employees considered.							
9. <i>Dairy Employés.</i> No employees considered.							
10. <i>Electrical Workers.</i> No employees considered.							
11. <i>Glassblowers.</i> No employees considered.							
12. <i>Laborers—General.</i> Laborers	4	25		5	20		
13. <i>Laundry Workers, Dyers, Cleaners, Etc.</i> Laundry workers	2	48		27	21		
14. <i>Machine and Repair Shops, Iron and Steel Mills.</i> Blacksmiths	1	1		1			
Blacksmiths, helpers	1	1		1			
Draughtsmen	2	4		2	2		
Draughtsmen, apprentices	1	1		1			
Machine hands	1	6		6			
Machinists	1	24		24			
Machinists, apprentices	1	10		10			
Totals		47		45	2		
15. <i>Metal Workers, Excluding Iron, Steel, and Sheet Metal.</i> Platers and polishers	1	2		2			
16. <i>Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.</i> No employees considered.							
17. <i>Printing Trades.</i> Compositors	2	11	11				
Compositors, apprentices	1	2	2				
Copyholders	1	1	1				
Editors	2	2	2				
Linotype operators	2	7	7				
Mailers	1	2	2				
Paper carriers	2	22	22				
Press feeders	2	3	3				
Pressmen	3	5	5				
Pressmen, apprentices	1	4	4				
Totals		59	59				

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in the CITY OF
September 1. (Tabulated by Industries)**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
18. <i>Sheet Metal Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
19. <i>Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
20. <i>Soap and Candle Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
21. <i>Store Employés.</i>							
Bookkeepers	9	10	4	3	3		
Cash and errand boys	4	8	4	4			
Cashiers	1	1			1		
Clerks, office	3	3	2	1			
Drivers	4	15	7	6	2		
Porters and packers	1	1		1			
Salesmen	2	2		2			
Saleswomen	4	17		17			
Totals		57	17	34	6		
22. <i>Structural Iron Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
23. <i>Tannery Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
24. <i>Textile Employés.</i> No employés considered.							
25. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
26. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
27. <i>Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.</i>							
Carpet layers	1	1	1				
Upholsterers	1	1	1				
Totals		2	2				
28. <i>Woodworkers.</i>							
Patternmakers	1	4		4			
Patternmakers, apprentices	1	1		1			
Totals		5		5			
29. <i>Miscellaneous Employés.</i>							
Brick workers	1	19			15		4
Engineers	1	1			1		
Firemen	1	1			1		
Foremen	3	4	3		1		
Managers and superintendents	2	3	3				
Terra cotta workers	1	60			60		
Watchmen	2	2		1	1		
Totals		90	6	1	79		4

ALAMEDA During the Year 1906, Subsequent to April 18 and Prior to and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$65.	Over \$65 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
		3		2	1	1	3											
	3	5																
	1	1	1															
	1	2	1	9	2													
		1								1								
	10	6	1	1														
	15	19	3	12	3	1	3			1								
							1											
						1												
							1											
	1						3	1										
	1						3	1										
				8	8	2				1								
					1	1												
			1		1	2					1							
			30	30														
			1	1		1												
			31	39	10	5	3			1	1							

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a NUMBER OF
to April 18 and Prior to September 1.**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
1. Bakery and Restaurant Employés.							
Cooks	6	12	4	2	6		
Waitresses	2	7	5		2		
Totals		19	9	2	8		
2. Breweries and Bottling Works. No employés considered.							
3. Building Trades.							
Bricklayers	3	7	5		2		
Carpenters	5	84	14	1	69		
Carpenters, apprentices	2	10		10			
Carpenters, helpers	1	1			1		
Hodcarriers	1	5	5				
Painters	3	56	48		8		
Wharf builders	1	17	17				
Totals		180	89	11	80		
4. Butcher Shop and Slaughter-house Employés.							
Butchers	5	24	1	23			
Butchers, helpers	1	4		4			
Casing cleaners	1	2			2		
Coolermen	1	4		4			
Meat weighers	1	1		1			
Totals		35	1	32	2		
5. Candy, Confectionery, and Sugar Workers.		No employés considered.					
6. Cannery Employés.							
Canners, Chinese	2	77		77			
Canners, Japanese	3	165			165		
Canners, whites	6	802			802		
Cannery, boys	4	87		87			
Cannery, girls	3	51		51			
Cannery, women	6	2317			2317		
Fruit buyers	2	3			3		
Totals		3502		215	3287		
7. Cigar and Tobacco Workers. No employés considered.							
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.							
Flagmakers	1	18	18				
Glove cutters	1	39		39			
Glove cutters, apprentices	1	18		18			
Glove factory employés, boys	1	14		14			
Glove graders	1	3		3			
Glove layers-off	1	14		14			
Glove packers	1	3		3			
Glove stringers	1	3		3			
Glove trimmers	1	5		5			
Glove turners	1	3		3			
Sewing-machine operators	3	201		199	2		
Shirt cutters	1	2		2			
Shirt pressers	1	4		4			
Shoe bottomers	1	29			29		
Shoe cutters	1	6			6		
Shoe cutters, apprentices	1	8		8			
Shoe factory employés, boys	1	3		3			
Shoe fitters	1	27			27		

WAGES PER WEEK.

[illegible]

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a NUMBER OF
to April 18 and Prior to September 1. (Tabulated**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.....	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
8. Clothing, Shoes, Etc.—Continued.							
Shoe labelers	1	1			1		
Sole leather men	1	14			14		
Wax threaders	1	11		11			
Wax threaders, apprentices	1	4		4			
Totals		430	18	333	79		
9. Dairy Employés. No employés considered.							
10. Electrical Workers.							
Electricians	2	5	1		4		
Electricians, apprentices	2	2	2				
Electricians, helpers	1	4	4				
Linemen	1	23	23				
Totals		34	30		4		
11. Glassblowers, Etc. No employés considered.							
12. Laborers—General.							
Laborers	18	972	163	439	328	41	1
13. Laundry Workers, Dyers, Etc.							
Laundry workers	3	65		65			
14. Machine and Repair Shop, Iron and Steel Mills.							
Blacksmiths	3	22	11		11		
Blacksmiths, helpers	2	23	13		10		
Boilermakers	2	52	31		21		
Boilermakers, apprentices	1	3	3				
Boilermakers, helpers	1	27	27				
Car repairers	1	6			6		
Casting chippers	1	3			3		
Draughtsmen	3	33	31	1	1		
Drillers	1	11	11				
Flange turners	1	4	4				
Forgers	1	6	6				
Foundry helpers	2	26	14		12		
Furnacemen	1	4	4				
Machine hands	4	36	5		8	23	
Machinists	6	266	250	1	15		
Machinists, apprentices	2	28	28				
Machinists, helpers	4	106	101		5		
Molders	1	19	19				
Molders, apprentices	2	5	5				
Oilers	3	3		1	1	1	
Riveters	1	5	5				
Rivet heaters	1	7	7				
Rolling mill employés	1	208			208		
Rolling mill boys	1	11		11			
Toolmakers	1	8	8				
Totals		922	583	14	301	24	
15. Metal Workers, excluding Iron, Steel and Sheet Metal.							
Brass finishers	1	6	6				
Coppersmiths	1	14	14				
Coppersmiths, helpers	1	7	7				
Totals		27	27				

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a NUMBER OF
to April 18 and Prior to September 1. (Tabulated**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés Con- sidered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
16. Plumbers, Pipefitters, Etc.							
Pipefitters	4	39	12	2	25		
Pipefitters, apprentices	2	3	1	2			
Plumbers	1	2	2				
Steamfitters	1	1		1			
Steamfitters, helpers	1	1		1			
Totals		46	15	6	25		
17. Printing Trades.							
Compositors	3	4		1	2	1	
Pressmen	1	2			2		
Totals		6		1	4	1	
18. Sheet Metal Workers.							
Sheet metal workers	1	10	10				
Sheet metal workers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Sheet metal workers, helpers	1	4	4				
Tinners	1	4	4				
Tinners, helpers	1	8	8				
Totals		28	28				
19. Ship Builders, Riggers, Etc.							
Boatbuilders	1	16	16				
Boatbuilders, apprentices	1	4	4				
Boatbuilders, helpers	1	6	6				
Riggers	1	38	38				
Riggers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Sailmakers	1	20	20				
Sailmakers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Ship caulkers	1	9	9				
Ship caulkers, apprentices	1	4	4				
Ship fitters	1	20	20				
Ship fitters, apprentices	1	6	6				
Ship fitters, helpers	1	33	33				
Ship joiners	1	28	28				
Ship joiners, apprentices	1	6	6				
Ship joiners, helpers	1	7	7				
Shipkeepers	1	43	43				
Shipsmiths	1	1	1				
Shipsmiths, apprentices	1	4	4				
Shipsmiths, helpers	1	14	14				
Shipwrights	1	10	10				
Shipwrights, apprentices	1	9	9				
Shipwrights, helpers	1	5	5				
Sparmakers	1	2	2				
Totals		289	289				
20. Soap and Candle Workers. No employés		considered.					
21. Store Employés.							
Alteration hands	1	3			3		
Bookkeepers	20	30	4	11	12	1	2
Cash and office boys	3	7		7			
Cashiers	4	10			9		1
Clerks, office	20	92	66	13	13		
Drivers	14	52	12	26	12	2	
Forewomen	11	49			40	9	
Janitors	4	8	4	3	1		
Porters and packers	1	25			25		
Salesmen	5	45		1	44		
Saleswomen	4	27			27		
Stenographers	11	16	4	2	9	1	
Wrappers	2	3			3		
Totals		367	90	63	198	13	?

SMALLER TOWNS OF THE STATE During the Year 1906, Subsequent
by Industries and Occupations.)—Continued.

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
	1	2	3	18	3	5	10										
						1		2									
	1	2	3	19	3	6	10	2									
			2	2	2												
			2	2	2												
			2				9	1									
			4														
			1			2	1										
			8														
			6	9		2	10	1									
					1	12	2	1									
		2	2	5													
		1	1	4	16	17	1										
	1			1		19	1										
		1	1			6		3									
	1	1	2			1	13	5	1								
	3		3														
			4	29													
		3	2		1	1	24	1	1								
				7													
			3	13	27												
	2	1	1							1							
			1	2	11			9	1								
	2	2	1	4													
				5				2									
	9	10	21	66	45	30	81	20	4	3							
	2					1											
	3	3		6	1	2	6	1	1	4	2	1					
	3	3															
	1	1	3	5			1										
		3	5	16	9	31	18	6	2								
	2	8	23	1	18	2											
		12	20	12	3		2										
		2		6													
		11		14													
		2	7	8	2	4	12		4	5	1						
	2	13	8														
	1	3	5	2	1	3	1										
	1	1	1														
1	14	62	72	74	34	43	40	7	7	9	3	1					

**Individual Wages Paid in Stores and Factories in a NUMBER OF
to April 18 and Prior to September 1. (Tabulated**

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employed Considered.	HOURS PER DAY.				
			8	9	10	11	12
22. <i>Structural Iron Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
23. <i>Tannery Employés.</i>							
Fertilizer workers	2	17		11	6		
Hide preparers	1	2		2			
Wool pullers	1	4		4			
Totals		23		17	6		
24. <i>Textile Workers.</i> No employés considered.							
25. <i>Teamsters, Hostlers, Etc.</i>							
Stablemen	6	10	4	3	3		
26. <i>Trunks, Harness, Etc.</i> No employés considered.							
27. <i>Upholsterers, Carpet Layers, Etc.</i>							
Mattressmakers	1	10			10		
28. <i>Woodworkers.</i>							
Bench hands	1	8		8			
Box factory hands	1	15			15		
Box factory hands, boys	1	5		5			
Boxmakers	1	2		2			
Coopers	2	5	4	1			
Mill apprentices	1	2		2			
Millwrights	1	1			1		
Patternmakers	2	23	21		2		
Patternmakers, apprentices	1	2	2				
Planemen	3	5		1	2	2	
Sawfilers	4	4	1		1	2	
Sawyers	3	16	2		12	2	
Stickermen	1	1		1			
Tallymen	1	1				1	
Woodturners	1	1		1			
Yardmen	2	6		5		1	
Totals		97	30	26	33	8	
29. <i>Miscellaneous Employés.</i>							
Beatermen in felt mills	1	2				2	
Beatermen helpers in felt mills	1	6				6	
Bench tenders in felt mills	1	2				2	
Brickmakers	1	125		125			
Engineers	17	51	9	11	24	7	
Errand boys	1	20	20				
Firemen	9	39	19	4	12	3	1
Foremen	19	98	16	8	65	9	
Lead burners	2	11			11		
Managers and superintendents	17	26	2	11	10	1	2
Oil-still men	3	6				2	4
Oil treaters	1	2		2			
Paint mixers	1	16					16
Paint labelers	1	10					10
Powder workers	2	105			105		
Powder makers, apprentices	1	15		15			
Pulp mill workers	1	6			6		
Rag cutters in felt mills	1	2		2			
Rag cutters helpers in felt mills	1	4		4			
Reel tenders in felt mills	1	2				2	
Telephone operators	2	2		2			
Timekeepers	5	6		1	5		
Warehousemen	9	41		1	36	3	1
Watchmen	9	12		3	8		1
Totals		609	66	189	282	37	35

SMALLER TOWNS OF THE STATE During the Year 1906, Subsequent by Industries and Occupations.)—*Continued.*

WAGES PER WEEK.

Under \$3.	\$3 to \$6.	Over \$6 to \$9.	Over \$9 to \$12.	Over \$12 to \$15.	Over \$15 to \$18.	Over \$18 to \$21.	Over \$21 to \$25.	Over \$25 to \$30.	Over \$30 to \$35.	Over \$35 to \$40.	Over \$40 to \$45.	Over \$45 to \$50.	Over \$50 to \$55.	Over \$55 to \$60.	Over \$60 to \$70.	Over \$70 to \$80.	Over \$80 to \$100.
			8	9			1										
			4	1													
			12	10			1										
				7	2	1											
	4	2	4														
				4	8	2	7	1									
		5			1			1									
		1				2	2	1									
			1			1											
	1	1				3	18	2									
				3	2												
				5	9			3									
						1	1	1									
				1													
			2			1											
			4														
	1	8	7	21	14	13	25	8									
						2											
			6														
			12	2	4	2											
	5	15	1	14	17	9	2	4				2					
			3	11	20	3	2										
		4	1	11	11	11	19	11	18	11	1						
			5	2	1	2	1	3	6	4	5	3					
					1	4	2										
				2													
			11	5													
	3	6	1														
		28	14	37	5	7	11	2	1								
			2	6	9	1											
				2													
			4														
			2														
		1			1												
			1	1	1	1	2										
		12	18	7	1	2	1										
			1	7	2	2											
	8	66	82	206	69	54	51	18	29	15	6	5					

Any detailed analysis of these wage statistics is impossible, since the date for filing this report has already passed. It was hoped to make this work exhaustive, but having only a few months for collection and compilation, on account of destruction of records, further elucidation is impossible. It will serve to show the wage conditions existing in the State at this time and will be invaluable for comparative purposes in future reports. No such work has ever been attempted by this Bureau, and the entire subject had to be taken up from the beginning.

GOLD MINES.

The information contained in the accompanying table has been obtained from the records of fifty gold mines, embracing a territory reaching from Shasta to Mojave. In many instances the mines were visited and the figures were copied directly from the payrolls. Superintendents, foremen, and miners were interviewed, the official records being verified to such an extent that, while this report is in no sense to be considered as a census of gold mining in this State, it can be accepted as conclusive evidence of the hours and wages prevailing in this industry. While gold mines only are considered, in several instances silver and copper are included with the more precious metal.

There is considerable difference in the manner of designating the several vocations in the different mines. For instance: The larger properties will enumerate amalgamators and concentrators, while smaller plants will use one term or the other only. Miners, machine-men, and compressormen are all to be found on the rolls of the larger mines; others will show miners only; muckers and carmen will appear separately, and in the next instance are coupled together; the same holds good with timbermen and mine carpenters. So that many of these branches of this industry might be merged together in this report, but it has been thought best to tabulate the information exactly in the form in which it was obtained.

A notable feature of this industry is the absence of women, children, and Orientals. No other field of labor is so completely in the hands of adult white males.

LUMBER WOODS AND SAWMILLS.

The information contained in the accompanying table has been obtained from thirty-nine separate establishments in the lumber industry. In several instances a personal visit was made to lumber camps and sawmills, and a general knowledge of actual conditions obtained, after which a circular letter, accompanied by a blank form, requesting figures from official records, was sent out, with excellent results.

The establishments included in this table are very representative, and are spread all over a territory reaching from the Siskiyou Mountains, on the Oregon border, to the southern line of the great sugar-pine belt of the Sierras, together with the great redwood territory included in Humboldt, Mendocino, and Santa Cruz counties.

As in the gold mines investigation, there appears great diversity of occupation, and so far as possible the tabulation is in exact accord with the information obtained—the larger establishments classifying their help under all divisions of labor; smaller plants apparently condensing several similar skilled occupations together, and using the term “laborer” for much of the infinite variety of the unskilled.

The wages are generally quoted on a monthly basis. In some instances, however, they are given by the hour. Great care has been taken to work out uniform results without affecting the individual accuracy. In some cases the wages paid include board. The general method, however, is to quote regular wage rates and state amount charged for board, when provided.

Twenty-eight camps quote rates charged for board, as follows: One \$25 per month, one \$22.50 per month, eight \$20 per month, five \$18 per month, ten \$15 per month, three \$12 per month. With some exceptions, it may be accepted as a general rule that the higher rates are charged in the more distant camps, where supplies are scarce and high and where better wages are paid.

In some of the camps a regular village system is maintained, the lumber companies building houses, providing a water system and electric light plant, and all other essentials of similar character. One of the most complete equipments visited has 300 cottages rented to families, rents running from \$4 to \$15 per month, the majority being \$8 to \$10; in every house a bathtub, all of porcelain, excepting the \$4 cottages, where enameled zinc is substituted. Electric lights and plenty of mountain water piped in house and yard are included for the rent. An excellent club house has been constructed for the use of the employes, and the company donated the club's members \$500 last year toward a Fourth of July entertainment. While a splendidly equipped general store is maintained, it is positively understood that every one is at perfect liberty to trade elsewhere. This particular establishment is mentioned at this length as representative of those firms that take an active interest in the comfort and well-being of their employes, and evidence is abundant that such methods are becoming *more the rule and not the exception.*

There is another type of lumber camps, however, where but little attention is paid to either comfort or health.

Wages and Hours of Employees in Lumber Woods and Sawmills, California, 1906.

Occupation.	Number of Es- tablishments.	Number of Em- ployés	HOURS PER DAY, WITH NUMBER OF EM- PLOYÉS UNDER EACH DIVISION.				WAGES PER MONTH																			
			8 to	9 to	10 to	11 to	\$30 and Under	\$35	\$40	\$45	\$50	\$55	\$60	\$65	\$70	\$75	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$110	\$120	\$130	\$140	\$150	\$170 and Over.	
			9	10	11	12																				
Foremen	39	118	80	38											1	11	7	5	12	16	10	33	8	9	1	5
Millwrights	18	32	24	7	1						1				1	3	4	2	2	13	2	4				
Sawyers	30	143	127	15	1						3	13	59	5	13	7	3	4	1	21	3	3	5	3		
Setters	25	42	23	18	1						3		1	5	3	1										
Doggers	20	54	38	16							9	13	4	24	2											
Offbearers	24	64	42	22						1	6	22	9	15	7											
Edgermen	28	47	31	13	3						2	3	4	3	8											
Mill helpers	21	459	272	186	1						88	32	42	40	21											
Oilers	12	21	18	3						1	3	2	1	3	6											
Blacksmiths	24	37	23	14							3	3	3	2	1											
Engineers	32	138	58	79	1						5	7	19	12	15	18	12	20	16	8		1	4	2		
Firemen	24	92	52	40						3	3	7	15	7	14	16	8	16	2	1						
Trainmen	17	68	24	44							7	3	3	9	2	11	23	2		7						
Labors	37	1,820	1,278	518	24						670	352	306	111	43	3	5		12							
Donkeymen	19	138	84	54						37	2	11	22	1	32	20	24	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	9
Filers	19	45	36	9							2	2	2	2	1	7		5	3	1	1	1				
Tallymen	15	34	28	6							1	3	2	2	3		15	6	1							
Timekeepers	18	25	19	6							1	2	1	3	1	4	6	6								
Teamsters	30	178	108	60	10						15	12	11	12	73	13	20	18						1		
Carpenters	14	97	56	41							4	3	3	12	2	1	36	33	5	1						
Swampers	30	408	232	151	26					20	2	33	53	103	101	54	9	17	9	5	3					
Fallers	26	187	107	70	10					7	7	1	15	16	14	56	32	36	4							
Bucksawyers	16	169	105	64							1	22	22	71	28	18	1									
Loaders	41	37	37							3	2		9	12	2	9	6	17	14	4						
Spooltenders	14	52	31	21							1	6	21	3	7	3	12	1								
Barrenmen	11	33	28	5							12	7	12		7			1								
Cooks	30	95	60	34	1						*14	16	+12	13	+9	5	2	4	3							
Waiters	15	48	30	18						2	5	1	5	1	3	5	2	18	3	4	3	8				
Hooktenders	13	60	46	14							1	1	1	1	3	4	24	6								
Graders	17	89	77	12						3		5	5	35	1	8	4	3	1				1			
Clerks	16	59	48	10	1						2	4	5	2	2	8	12	4					1			
Mis'laneous help	16	171	102	69						1		14	61	20	24	7	19	10	3	7			1			
Totals		5,102	3,328	1,694	80		20	190	166	309	925	634	754	589	435	210	375	182	124	45	75	20	17	15		17

* 3 Chinese. † 2 Chinese—cooks and waiters boarded in addition.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

In addition to the wage investigation, a parallel inquiry was prosecuted into sanitary condition of stores and factories, juvenile and female employés, etc. Under this the establishments from which wage statistics have been secured are included, as well as a number of additional concerns. The tables on factory inspection will not, therefore, correspond exactly to the wage tables, as regards number of employés and establishments, and no attempt has been made to adhere to the twenty-nine divisions followed in the other tables.

In San Francisco the employés are listed under two divisions—"Store employés" and "Factory employés."

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Factories in San Francisco.

Industry.	Number of Estab-lishments	Number of Em-ployés	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Fe-males	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Bakeries	9	273	257	16					5.8	0.0	8	1	
Barbers	3	20	20						0.0	0.0	3		
Boatbuilders	4	54	52				2		0.0	3.7	4		
Boots and shoes	2	302	176	68	15	9	15	19	22.5	19.2	2		
Boxes, wood	2	179	158	1			20		0.5	11.1	2		
Breweries, etc.	8	323	314	2			7		0.6	2.1	8		
Butchers and packers	9	166	164				2		0.0	1.2	7	2	
Can factories	3	544	305	102	50	16	32	39	18.6	25.1	3		
Canneries	4	1086	337	612	9	53	16	59	56.3	12.6	3		1
Clothing	7	437	43	379	1	1	1	12	86.7	3.4	6	1	
Confectioners	10	128	42	72	1		5	8	56.2	10.9	8	1	1
Coopers	5	322	256	36	3		27		11.1	9.3	5		
Dairy produce	3	173	163	10					5.8	0.0	2	1	
Drugs and chemicals	4	84	82	1			1		1.2	1.2	4		
Dyers and cleaners	2	214	87	120			7		56.0	3.2	2		
Fertilizers	3	115	115						0.0	0.0	2	1	
Furniture and fixtures	8	340	303	18	5		12	2	5.2	5.5	7		1
Furriers	3	36	13	20	1		2		5.5	8.3	2		1
Glass manufacturing	2	941	789	66	9	1	45	31	7.0	9.1	2		
Hardw're and plumbing	7	896	758	119	12		7		13.2	2.1	7		
Laundries	21	744	333	400	1		1	9	53.7	1.4	20		1
Lumber and milling	21	881	854	19			1	7	2.2	0.9	21		
Machinery and iron	25	4545	4380	37	11		117		0.8	2.8	24	1	
Millinery	15	124	1	104	1		1	17	83.8	15.3	13	1	1
Printers	12	350	235	85	3	3	13	11	24.2	8.6	9	1	2
Restaurants	9	221	175	44			2		19.9	0.9	5	3	1
Sheet metal and cornices	9	348	336	3			9		0.8	2.5	9		
Soap	6	83	63	19			1		22.9	1.2	3	1	2
Stone and granite	3	173	170				3		0.0	1.7	3		
Tailors	7	70	45	14	6	1	3	1	20.0	15.7	3	2	2
Tanneries	12	467	460	2	2		3		0.4	1.1	8	4	
Trunks and bags	3	128	82	23	4	2	15	2	17.9	17.9	3		
Miscellaneous	13	600	466	64	11	11	27	21	10.6	11.6	13		
Totals	254	15367	12034	2456	145	98	396	238	15.9	5.7	221	20	13

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Stores in San Francisco.

Establishment.	Number of Stores.	Number of Em- ployes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Fe- males	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Clothing stores	43	751	259	416	30	10	25	11	55.4	10.1	33	4	6
Dry goods and depart- ment stores	10	1,880	602	949	38	124	34	133	50.4	17.4	10	-----	2
Shoe stores	6	100	85	9	3	-----	3	-----	9.0	6.0	4	-----	2
Totals	59	2,731	946	1,374	71	134	62	144	50.3	15.1	47	4	8

Fifty-nine stores with 2,731 employes are considered, of which number 946, or 34.6 per cent, are adult males, 1,374, or 50.3 per cent, adult females, and 411, or 15.1 per cent, minors of both sexes under 18 years of age.

In the 254 factories inspected there were 15,367 employes, about 80 per cent of whom are adult males, 15.9 per cent adult females, and 5.7 per cent minors under 18.

The sanitation of a factory is considered bad when it is dangerous to health or some sanitary law is violated. One of the commonest omissions on the part of employers is failure to furnish toilets in sufficient number when both sexes are employed. The law requires, in such cases, that the toilets be separate and distinct and plainly labeled.

Of the 59 stores inspected, 47 were in good sanitary condition, 4 fair, and 8, or 13.5 per cent, bad. In the factories, 221 were good, 20 fair, and 13 bad, representing 5.1 per cent.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in Oakland.

Industry.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employes.	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 to 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Females	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Bakers and confectioners	13	265	159	104	1		1		39.2	0.7	11		2
Breweries and bottling	6	77	75	1			1		1.3	1.3	6		
Boatbuilders	2	195	188	1			6		0.5	0.3	2		
Canners and can factory	6	1202	553	559	22	46	22		45.6	7.4	3	1	2
Carriages and wagons	2	38	38						0.0	0.0	2		
Cigars and tobacco	2	11	9	2					1.8	0.0	2		
Clothing man'facturing	11	195	135	46	6	1	7		23.5	7.1	7	4	
Dairies	5	66	53	13					19.8	0.0	5		
Dry goods stores	7	899	249	449	101	13	35	52	50.0	22.3	5	1	1
Flour mills	3	43	26	17					39.5	0.0	3		
Hardw're and plumbers	10	228	217	11					4.8	0.0	9		1
Harnessmakers	3	13	13						0.0	0.0	3		
Ice manufacturing	2	13	12	1					7.7	0.0	2		
Laundries	9	507	187	311	1		1	7	61.3	1.7	7	1	1
Machine shops	9	351	336	7	1		7		2.0	2.2	9		
Mantels and tiles	3	26	24	2					7.6	0.0	3		
Mattress manufact'ng	2	26	24	1			1		3.9	3.9	1	1	
Meat retailers	8	177	151	7	15		4		3.9	10.7	8		
Millinery stores	8	88		84			1	3	95.4	4.6	7	1	
Paint shops	5	115	111	3			1		2.6	0.8	3	2	
Planing mills	18	1137	993	7	37		100		0.6	12.0	17	1	
Potteries	2	51	51						0.0	0.0	2		
Printers	8	313	212	85			11	5	27.1	5.1	6	1	1
Shoe stores	4	51	49	1			1		1.9	1.9	3	1	
Tents and awnings	2	66	29	22	6	9			33.3	22.7	2		
Miscellaneous	12	893	369	319	64	75	24	42	35.7	22.9	11	1	
Totals	162	7046	4263	2053	254	144	223	109	29.1	10.3	139	15	8

The table shows 162 establishments inspected in Oakland, employing 7,046 people, of whom 2,053, or 29.1 per cent, are women, and 730, or 10.3 per cent, are minors under 18 years of age. Of the 899 employes in stores, 449, or 50 per cent, are adult females, and 201, or 22.3 per cent, minors under 18.

The sanitation was good in 139 instances, fair in 15, and bad in 8, or 4.9 per cent.

**Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories
in Los Angeles.**

Industry.	Number of Estab- lishments	Number of Em- ployés	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Males	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Bakers and confec- tioners	8	472	279	176			6	11	37.3	3.6	7		1
Breweries	4	235	231	2			2		0.8	0.8	4		
Canners and packers	2	648	270	302	25	45	3	3	46.3	11.7	2		
Carriage manufacturing	1	5	5								1		
Cigar manufacturing	3	107	68	20	3	6	6	4	18.7	17.8	3		
Clothing	5	238	43	179	1		1	14	75.2	6.5	5		
Cooperage	1	22	17	1	2		2		4.5	18.1	1		
Cornices	3	21	21								3		
Dry goods and depart- ment stores	6	2458	856	1268	80	118	50	86	51.6	13.6	6		
Fixtures, gas and elec- tric	1	46	40	2	1		3		4.3	8.7	1		
Glove manufacturing	1	15	6	9					60.0		1		
Grocery	1	192	131	44	2		12	3	22.6	8.8	1		
Harness manufacturing	4	84	72	4	1		7		4.7	9.5	4		
Laundries	7	852	318	503	6	8	2	15	59.0	3.8	6	1	
Machine shops	8	728	705	9	1		12	1	1.2	1.9	8		
Planing mills	3	170	164	4			2		2.3	1.2	3		
Printers	7	152	94	32	3		13	10	21.0	17.1	7		1
Restaurants	3	106	84	21	1				19.8	0.9	1	1	
Sash and door manu- facturing	3	75	71	4					5.3		3		
Tents and awnings	2	151	91	58			2		38.0	1.3	2		
Miscellaneous	5	75	48	19			5	3	25.3	10.6	3		2
Totals	78	6852	3614	2657	126	177	128	150	38.7	8.6	72	2	4

Seventy-eight stores and factories were inspected in Los Angeles with 6,852 employés. Of these, 2,657, or 38.7 per cent, are women, and 581, or 8.6 per cent, minors under 18 years of age. Of the 2,458 store employés, 1,268, or 51.6 per cent, are women, and 334, or 13.6 per cent, are minors under 18.

This shows a higher per cent of women, both in stores and factories, than in San Francisco, and the per cent of minors is lower than in Oakland, both in stores and factories, and is higher than in San Francisco, for factories and stores alike.

As regards sanitation, 72 of the 78 establishments are good, 2 fair, and only 4, representing 5.1 per cent, bad.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in San Jose.

Industry.	Number of Estab-lishments	Number of Em-ployes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Males	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Bakeries and confectioneries	6	103	67	30			5	1	29.1	5.8	5	1	
Barbers	3	16	16						0.0	0.0	3		
Breweries	3	106	106						0.0	0.0	3		
Butchers	3	33	27	3	1		2		9.1	9.1	1	2	
Canneries	3	1369	216	996	9	62	19	67	71.3	9.1	2	1	
Cigar manufacturing	3	18	14	3			1		16.6	5.5	2	1	
Cloaks and suits	2	23		22	1				95.7	4.3	2		
Dry goods stores	4	192	85	99	4		4		51.5	4.1	3		1
Furniture stores	2	34	32	2					5.8	0.0	2		
Granite and marble works	2	21	20				1		0.0	5.1	2		
Hardware	3	68	65	1			2		1.4	2.9	2		1
Laundries	7	158	66	92					58.2	0.0	5	1	1
Machine shops	4	92	86	1	1		4		1.1	4.3	4		
Millinery stores	2	12		12					100.0	0.0	2		
Painters and paper-hangers	2	123	117	2			4		1.6	3.2	1		1
Planing mills	4	220	199	3	1		17		1.3	8.1	4		
Printers	3	18	8	6	2		2		33.3	22.2	2	1	
Restaurants	2	20	16	4					25.0	0.0	1		1
Shoe stores	2	10	8		2				0.0	20.0	2		
Miscellaneous	8	152	80	60			5	7	39.4	7.8	5	2	1
Totals	68	2788	1228	1336	21	62	66	75	47.9	8.0	53	9	6

The table shows data on 68 establishments, employing 2,788 people, of which number 1,336, or 47.9 per cent, are adult females, and 224, or 8 per cent, minors under 18. The four stores considered employ 192 persons, and 99 of these, representing 51.5 per cent, are women, and 8, or 4.1 per cent, minors under 18.

The sanitation is good in 53 instances, fair in 9, and bad in 6, or 8.8 per cent.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in Sacramento.

Industry.	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Females	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Bakeries and confectioneries	4	85	36	44	1	---	2	2	51.7	5.8	2	---	2
Blacksmiths	2	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	2	---	---
Breweries	2	184	178	---	---	---	6	---	0.0	3.2	2	---	---
Canners and packers	3	985	381	443	31	49	20	61	44.9	16.3	3	---	---
Carriage and wagon makers	3	14	14	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	3	---	---
Cigarmakers	4	54	41	13	---	---	---	---	24.0	0.0	2	1	1
Foundries	4	107	103	---	1	---	3	---	0.0	3.7	3	1	---
Garmentmakers	4	42	35	6	---	---	1	---	14.2	2.3	3	1	---
Laundries	3	183	65	117	---	---	1	---	63.9	0.5	3	---	---
Livery stables	2	11	11	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	2	---	---
Printers	5	130	107	14	2	---	3	4	10.7	6.9	4	1	---
Retail stores	4	211	86	109	4	5	1	6	53.9	7.9	3	1	---
Wholesale jobbers	2	75	55	18	---	---	2	---	24.0	2.6	2	---	---
Miscellaneous	5	174	161	7	1	---	5	---	4.0	3.5	5	---	---
Totals	47	2,261	1,279	771	40	54	43	74	34.1	9.3	39	5	3

The Sacramento inspection covers 47 establishments, employing 2,261 people, and 771 of these are women and 202 minors under 18, representing 34.1 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively. In the stores 53.9 per cent are women, and about 8 per cent minors under 18 years.

The sanitation is fair in 5 instances, and bad in 3, representing 6.4 per cent.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in Stockton.

Industry.	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Adult Females	Minors	Good	Fair	Bad
Butchers	2	47	47	---	---	---	---	---	25.0	8.3	2	---	---
Candy stores	2	12	8	3	1	---	---	---	31.9	37.9	1	1	1
Canneries	1	282	85	90	14	52	8	33	49.0	8.4	4	---	---
Clothing stores	5	118	43	58	7	---	10	---	5.0	25.0	2	---	---
Drug stores	2	20	14	1	---	---	5	---	40.2	11.8	3	---	---
Dry goods stores	3	164	79	66	4	---	12	3	13.7	---	3	---	---
Flour mills	3	160	138	22	---	---	---	---	12.9	9.7	2	---	---
Furniture stores	2	31	26	4	---	---	1	---	3.1	4.7	3	---	---
Hardware	3	64	59	2	1	---	2	---	9.0	2.0	2	---	---
Harness	2	11	10	---	---	---	1	---	62.6	4.0	2	---	---
Laundries	2	99	33	62	---	---	4	---	2.5	1.2	4	---	---
Lumber mills	4	77	74	2	---	---	1	---	4.3	1.7	4	---	---
Printers	4	116	109	5	---	---	2	---	22.8	9.0	2	---	---
Tailors	2	22	15	5	2	---	---	---	10.0	50.0	2	---	---
Telegraph offices	2	10	4	1	1	---	4	---	1.8	3.9	10	---	---
Machine shops	10	503	474	9	3	---	17	---	9.5	0.7	6	1	---
Miscellaneous	7	136	122	13	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	56	1,872	1,340	343	33	53	63	40	18.3	10.1	52	2	2

Fifty-six concerns, employing 1,872 people, were investigated in Stockton. Of these employes, 343, or 18.3 per cent, are women, and 189, or 10.1 per cent, are minors.

But 2 of the factories were in bad sanitary condition, 2 were fair, and 52 good.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in Fresno.

Industry.	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Adult Females.	Minors.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Bakeries	5	40	35	5					12.5	0.0	4	1	
Breweries and bottling	3	39	39						0.0	0.0	3		
Blacksmiths	2	6	6						0.0	0.0	2		
Canneries	3	1,029	255	617	25	51	20	61	59.9	15.2		1	
Ice manufacturing	2	39	39						0.0	0.0	2		
Laundries	2	55	27	28					50.9	0.0	2		
Machine shops	4	69	66	1			2		1.4	2.9	4		
Planing mills	2	157	137	1	19				0.6	12.1	2		
Printing	2	73	70	3					4.1	0.0	2		
Retail stores	6	274	163	79	16	9	3	4	25.2	11.7	4	2	
Miscellaneous	6	75	74	1					1.3	0.0	6		
Totals	37	1,856	911	735	60	60	25	65	39.6	11.3	33	4	

In Fresno, 1,856 employes, representing 37 establishments, are considered. Of these, 735 are women and 210 minors under 18 years of age, representing 39.6 and 11.3 per cent respectively.

No concerns were unsanitary and 4 were in fair condition.

Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories in Eleven Smaller Cities and Towns of the State, for Selected Industries.

Industry.	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Adult Females.	Minors.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Brickyards	3	205	205						0.0	0.0	3		
Clothing and shoe manufacturing	4	440	164	192	18	10	20	36	43.6	19.0	2	2	
Fruit canneries	14	4022	991	2282	145	238	121	245	56.7	18.6	11	3	
General merchandise	5	110	65	35	4		5	1	31.8	9.0	5		
Machine shops	3	1848	1757	19	20		52		1.0	3.8	3		
Meats	7	100	97	1			2		1.0	2.0	5	2	
Oils and paints	3	150	141	1	2		6		0.6	5.3	2	1	
Planing mills	4	202	189		3		10		0.0	6.4	4		
Powder works	2	875	792	48			30	5	5.6	4.0	2		
Steam laundries	3	78	22	49			4	3	62.8	0.9	2	1	
Tanneries	2	23	21	2					8.7	0.0	1	1	
Totals	50	8053	4444	2629	192	248	250	290	32.6	12.1	40	10	

This table represents several localities throughout the State, no one of which furnishes data sufficient for separate tabulation. The fruit canneries constitute a large percentage of the employes, totaling a little less than 50 per cent of the entire number. Of these, 56.7 per cent are women and 18.6 per cent are children. In this group as a whole 32.6 per cent are women and 12.1 per cent children.

**Age and Sex of Employes and Sanitary Condition of Workrooms in Stores and Factories,
Summarized for Different Localities of the State.**

City.	Number of Establishments.....	Number of Employes.....	ADULTS.		MINORS UNDER 16 YRS.		MINORS 16 TO 18 YRS.		PERCENTAGE.		SANITATION.		
			Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	Adult Females.....	Minors.....	Good.....	Fair.....	Bad.....
San Francisco	313	18098	12980	3830	216	232	458	382	21.1	7.1	268	24	21
Oakland	162	7046	4263	2053	254	144	223	109	29.1	10.3	139	15	8
Los Angeles	78	6852	3614	2657	126	177	128	150	38.7	8.6	72	2	4
San José	68	2788	1228	1336	21	62	66	75	47.9	8.0	53	9	6
Sacramento	47	2261	1279	771	40	54	43	74	34.1	9.3	39	5	3
Stockton	56	1872	1340	343	33	53	63	40	18.3	10.1	52	2	2
Fresno	37	1856	911	735	25	65	60	60	39.6	11.3	33	4	---
Miscellaneous	50	8053	4444	2629	192	248	250	290	32.6	12.1	40	10	---
Totals	811	48826	30059	14354	907	1035	1291	1180	29.4	9.0	696	71	44

The total number of establishments from which this data is collected is 811, employing 48,826 persons. Men employes represent 30,059, or about 62 per cent; women, 14,354, or 29.4 per cent; and minors under 18, 4,413, or 9 per cent. San Francisco has the smallest percentage of women employes with the exception of Stockton, and the smallest percentage of children employes of any locality considered. We shall deal with this point more fully when discussing child labor in general.

Of the 811 establishments inspected, the sanitation was satisfactory in 696 instances, fair in 71, and bad in 44, representing 5.4 per cent of the entire number.

CHILD LABOR.

At the 1905 session of the Legislature the present Child Labor Law was passed. A copy of the enactment is printed elsewhere in this report. It provides that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed except under two circumstances: the one during the regular vacation of the public schools, and the other during the sickness of the parent on a certificate of the Judge of the Juvenile Court allowing the exemption. It also provides that no minor under 18 years shall be employed more than nine hours a day. All minors between 14 and 16 years must be provided with age and schooling certificates, which must be kept on file by the employer. The general enforcement of this law is put upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Immediately upon the passage of the enactment, this office communicated with every county and city superintendent of schools in the State, apprising them of the requirements of the law, and soliciting their aid in bringing the matter to the attention of the different school principals in their several jurisdictions. With one or two exceptions this aid was cheerfully given. A like coöperation was had from the parochial schools. The newspapers throughout the State were likewise ready to assist, in the neighborhood of fifty of them publishing the law, and many commenting favorably upon it. Nine thousand copies of the law were widely distributed.

At the expiration of sixty days—the time between the passage of the law and its going into effect—its provisions were well known from one end of the State to the other, and the necessary blanks were in the hands of the proper officers for its enforcement. The different school principals have been careful, in the main, that no certificates were issued except to children rightly entitled to them, and the Juvenile Courts have used extreme care in issuing the permits for children between 12 and 14 years of age to work during the illness of their parents.

As vacations approached, blank forms for the vacation permits were prepared and sent throughout the State, and, as far as possible, employers notified of the vacation exemption so that they might avail themselves of the numerous school children between the ages of 12 and 14, who were eligible, under the law, for employment. Employers have ordinarily observed the law's requirements. The restriction of the number of hours minors under 18 years may work, to nine hours per day, has met with the most opposition, and this provision has been hardest to enforce.

For the first five months after the law went into effect no arrests were made for its violation. In September, 1905, the first arrest was made. This was followed by others, and altogether eight people have been brought before the court in San Francisco, two in Oakland, and six in Los Angeles. Most of these resulted in convictions, but appeals followed, based on the unconstitutionality of the law. Habeas corpus proceedings in San Francisco led to a decision in the Superior Court upholding the law. Thence the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on July 9th of the present year, in *Ex parte Spencer*, declared the enactment constitutional in every particular. All the work of prosecuting these cases was performed by this Bureau, even to the brief for the Supreme Court.

In enforcing this enactment, the agents of this Bureau have visited more than 2,000 different establishments, employing 100,000 people. Of this total employment, more than 11,000 are minors under 18 years of age, and of these minors over 2,500 are boys and nearly 3,000 are girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

These results were obtained from data collected prior to April 18th, and were incorporated in an article written before that date. Since then a large amount of additional information on child labor has been secured in the regular factory inspection, and the tables under that head show the results.

In the 811 establishments from which this data was collected, there were 907 male and 1,035 female employes under 16 years of age, and 1,291 male and 1,180 female employes between the ages of 16 and 18 years, making a total of 4,413, representing a little over 9 per cent of the total employes of all ages.

Number and Percentage of Minors in Six Leading Industries in Different Sections of the State.

Locality.	STORES.				CANNERIES.				LAUNDRIES.			
	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors
San Francisco.....	2731	205	206	15.1	1086	62	75	12.4	744	1	10	1.4
Oakland.....	899	114	87	22.2	1202	68	22	7.4	507	1	8	1.7
Los Angeles.....	2458	198	136	13.6	648	70	6	11.7	852	14	17	3.6
San José.....	192	4	4	4.1	1369	71	87	11.4	158	---	---	0.0
Sacramento.....	202	9	7	7.9	985	80	61	14.3	183	1	---	0.5
Stockton.....	164	4	15	11.5	282	66	41	37.9	99	4	---	4.0
Fresno.....	274	7	25	11.7	1029	81	76	15.2	55	---	---	0.0
Miscellaneous localities..	110	4	6	9.0	4022	383	366	18.6	78	---	7	8.9

Locality.	CAN AND GLASS FACTORIES.				CLOTHING AND SHOES.				IRON TRADES.			
	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors	Total Num- ber Em- ployés	14 to 16 Years	16 to 18 Years	Per cent Minors
San Francisco.....	1485	76	147	15.0	739	26	47	9.9	4545	11	141	3.3
Oakland.....	208	11	19	14.4	195	7	7	7.1	351	1	7	2.2
Los Angeles.....	None	con	sid	ered.	238	2	14	6.5	728	1	13	1.9
San José.....	None	con	sid	ered.	23	1	---	4.3	92	1	4	5.4
Sacramento.....	None	con	sid	ered.	42	---	1	2.3	107	1	3	3.7
Stockton.....	None	con	sid	ered.	138	9	10	13.7	503	3	17	3.9
Fresno.....	None	con	sid	ered.	None	con	sid	ered.	69	2	1	4.3
Miscellaneous localities..	None	con	sid	ered.	440	28	56	19.0	1848	20	52	3.8

This table deals with six important industries represented in the investigation. In stores the percentage of employés who are minors under 18 years of age varies from 4.1 per cent in San José to 22.2 per cent in Oakland. San Francisco and Los Angeles have practically the same, the former having 12.4 per cent and the latter 11.7 per cent.

Canneries show the greatest percentage of youthful employés, the average per cent being about 15. A great many of these are vacation employés. Laundries show very little child labor, and the iron trades employ mostly boys between 16 and 18 years of age when minor help is used, and many of these are apprentices. Data from can and glass factories is presented from San Francisco and Oakland only, and show approximately 15 per cent minor help.

Unfortunately no data had been collected by this Bureau prior to the present investigation, dealing with child labor. The Eleventh Report, page 88, deals with Federal census figures on child labor for this State as compared to the nation as a whole. There it is shown that child labor is on the increase in California as in the rest of the United States. In 1905 the Federal census of manufactories was made, and in the introduction to that report mention is made of the fact that during the years from 1900 to 1905 there had been a decrease of 14.1 per cent in the number of children employed. This decrease, in the face of the uniform increase in the years previous, is unquestionably due to the enforcement of the present Child Labor Law.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law putting certain restrictions on employment agencies, parts of which were declared unconstitutional in *Ex parte Dickey*. To remedy these defects, at the last session the law was reënacted and the faulty sections either amended or stricken out. This law makes it the duty of the Labor Commissioner to exercise certain jurisdiction over all employment agencies. During the past year the most important agencies throughout the State have been required to submit their books for inspection, and the following tables are compiled from a part of the data obtained:

Wages and Occupations of Female Persons Sent Out at Various Times From Employment Agencies in San Francisco in 1906, in Selected Occupations.

Occupation.	Number Hired	WAGES PER MONTH.						
		\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$55.00
Chambermaids	8	-----	-----	4	3	-----	-----	1
Cooks	10	-----	-----	1	5	1	2	1
Housegirls	3	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Housework, general	7	1	3	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Ironers	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Laundry workers	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Linen girls	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nurse	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Waitress	14	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	-----

Wages and Occupations of Persons Sent Out at Various Times from Employment Agencies in Los Angeles in 1906, in Selected Occupations.

Occupation.	Number Hired.....	WAGES PER DAY.										WAGES PER MONTH.									
		\$1.25...	\$1.50...	\$2.00...	\$2.20...	\$2.25...	\$2.50...	\$3.00...	\$3.50...	\$3.75...	\$4.50...	\$5.00...	\$15.00...	\$20.00...	\$25.00...	\$30.00...	\$35.00...	\$40.00...	\$45.00...	\$50.00...	\$50.00...
Baker.....	1							1										1			
Beeman.....	1																			1	
Blacksmiths.....	6							2												1	
Brickmasons.....	3																				
Carpenters.....	41																				
Cleaners (dye works).....	4							16	24	1											
Cooks.....	11							4													
Concrete finishers.....	5																				
Concrete turners.....	5							5													
Corral boss.....	1																				
Cowherder.....	1																				
Dishwasher.....	1																				
Engineers.....	2							1													
Farm help.....	26	1	4																		
Gravedigger.....	1																				
Laborers, general.....	265		203	1		17	45									13	6	2			
Laborers, railroad.....	55	14			41	2															
Lumber pilers.....	9		7																		
Milkers.....	3																				
Miners.....	15							7	8												
Painters.....	6			1		2	2														
Plasterers.....	1											1									
Sack sewer.....	1							1													
Sander.....	1																				
Sash and door cutter.....	1							1													
Stablemen.....	4																				
Teamsters.....	16	3						5							2						
Tinner.....	1																				
Tinners.....	1																				
Waiters.....	2																				
Watchman.....	1												1								

Occupation.	Number Hired	WAGES PER DAY.					WAGES PER MONTH.			
		\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00
Carpenter	1						1			
Laborers	24				24					
Miners	29		8	5		16				
Ranch hands	3	2	1							
Teamsters	2	1								
Wages and Occupations of Persons Sent Out at Various Times from Employment Agencies in Fresno in 1906, in Selected Occupations.										
Ranch hands	32							17	10	5

Data from Six Japanese Employment Agency Records in San Francisco from September 1 to 15, 1906.

Occupation.	Number Hired	WAGES PER WEEK.												WAGES PER MONTH.											
		\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$65.00
Bedmaker	1																	1	2	9	6	3	3	2	1
Cooks*	45																	1	1	4					
Cooks' helpers	9																	1	1						
Cook and servant (man and wife)	4																								
Dishwashers	17									9	3							3	1	1					
Gardeners	1																								
House servants	16								2		2							1	6	1					
Janitors	1																								
Laundry help	3																								
Pantriesmen	3																								
Porters	14								1	2	3								2	2	1				
Schoolboy servants	10	1	2	5	2																				
Waiters	18																		9	5					

* 1 Chinese.

Thirty of the above were sent to the interior and 112 to positions in San Francisco. Japanese employment agents charge a uniform rate of 10 per cent of the first month's wages. All agree that help is very scarce and that Japanese returning from the fisheries and the interior will not go to work until their money is spent. Sixty per cent of Japanese sent out to places work two or three days and quit.

These tables are submitted merely to show the tendencies in wages paid the class of unorganized labor securing positions from employment agencies.

As close a supervision has been kept over these institutions as has been possible, and considerable money has been returned to employes who have been imposed upon by unscrupulous agents, in accordance with the amendment to the employment agency law requiring the return of fees and expenses to persons sent out to work under misrepresentation of conditions.

The "registration system" was formerly in use among many agencies. Under this scheme people were persuaded to pay a fee for the privilege of having their name registered for a future position which most often never came. This Bureau has fought against that practice and it is no longer so prevalent. A great number of employment agencies, however, are corrupt, and take advantage of workmen on every occasion possible. A more rigid supervision is certainly desirable, and it is believed many abuses could be corrected were the license committees of the municipalities more stringent in requiring honesty in the agencies under their several jurisdictions.

Cases in abundance have been brought to the attention of this office where innocent workmen have been sent even as far as Arizona and Nevada in search of jobs that never existed, and it seems to be the rule in many agencies to exaggerate the desirability of positions, in order the more readily to get the fee.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The twelfth division of section three of the Act creating this Bureau provides that all information in relation to labor which the Commissioner may deem essential to further the object sought to be obtained by this statute, shall be collected and submitted in the biennial report. Strikes and industrial disturbances are of very great importance, and an investigation was begun into this subject immediately after the present administration took charge of this Bureau. A great deal of data had been collected prior to April 18, when our records were all destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the National Bureau of Labor was prosecuting an inquiry along the same line, and this Bureau had been working in conjunction with the agents of the Federal Bureau to a considerable degree. Through the courtesy of Commissioner Neill, the information collected on strikes and lockouts in California from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1905, was put at our disposal, and the table following is compiled from this data:

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending **Number of Peo**

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1901.						
Hop pickers	Sacramento	For increase of wages	No	1		1
Bakers.....	San Francisco	Sympathy with striking waiters.	Yes	20	20	
Bakers.....	Fresno	Reduction of hours and increase of wages.	Yes	1		1
Bakers	San Diego	Increase of wages	Yes	4		4
Carpenters	San Francisco	Against use of material from non-union establishments.	Yes	1		1
Painters	San José	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	6	6	
Plumbers	San Diego	Demand that no apprentices be employed in any establishments.	Yes	10		10
Plasterers	San Francisco	For discharge of non-union hodcarriers.	Yes	1		1
All employés of building trades.	Fresno	For 8-hour day instead of 9-hour, and increase of wages.	Yes	5		5
Plumbers	Stockton	Against order of employers that plumbers must furnish fire-pots, sticks, and dies.	Yes	7		7
All employés of building trades.	Los Angeles ..	Increase in pay for laborers from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.	No	1	1	
Painters	Oakland	For increase of wages	Yes	42		42
Painters	San Francisco ..	For increase of wages	Yes	133	133	
Steam fitters	Pasadena	Against rule of employers that workmen living in Los Angeles must be in Pasadena before 8 A. M. and leave after 5 P. M.	Yes	1		1
Packers (raisin)	Fresno	For increase of wages	Yes	1		1
Carriage and wagon workers.	San Francisco ..	For increase of wages, decrease of hours, and union shop.	Yes	24	24	
Garment workers	Los Angeles ..	Difference of opinion concerning terms of agreement.	Yes	2	2	
Dressmakers	Santa Barbara ..	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes	1		1
Cooks and waiters	San Francisco ..	For increase of wages, reduction of hours from 13 to 10 per day, and union shop.	Yes	184	184	
Boilermakers	San Francisco ..	For reduction of hours from 9 to 8.	No	1		1
Boilermakers	S. Bernardino ..	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	No	1		1
Longshoremen	Oakland	Against reduction, wages	No	1		1
Teamsters	San Francisco ..	For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against boarding-house system.	Yes	35	35	
Stevedores	Stockton	For increase of wages and adoption of union rules.	Yes	6		6

**December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and
ple Involved.**

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Aug. 29	Aug. 31	2	---	600	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	No
May 8	July 10	1,260	63	1,550	118	---	118	118	---	118	No..	No
Aug. 31	Sept. 7	7	---	2	2	---	2	2	---	2	No..	No
Nov. 20	Dec. 3	52	13	19	19	---	19	19	---	19	No..	Yes
Jan. 10	Jan. 12	2	---	14	14	---	14	14	---	14	No..	Yes
Feb. 16	Feb. 25	54	9	106	92	---	92	106	---	106	No..	Yes
May 27	June 24	280	28	30	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	Yes
May 30	June 3	4	---	5	5	---	5	18	---	18	No..	Partly
June 24	July 29	154	30	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	Yes
June 29	Aug. 12	308	44	34	34	---	34	34	---	34	No..	Yes
July 1	July 2	1	---	22	64	---	64	64	---	64	No..	Yes
Aug. 5	Aug. 26	882	21	520	450	---	450	450	---	450	No..	Yes
Aug. 5	Aug. 26	2,793	21	880	880	---	880	880	---	880	No..	Yes
Aug. 28	Sept. 4	7	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Aug. 17	Aug. 20	3	---	85	85	---	85	85	---	85	No..	Yes
May 8	May 24	384	16	450	450	---	450	450	---	450	No..	Partly
Jan. 21	Jan. 26	10	5	190	19	171	190	19	171	190	No..	Yes
Apr. 8	Apr. 15	7	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No..	No
May 1	Sept. 2	22,816	124	1,550	1,070	480	1,550	1,070	480	1,550	No..	No
May 7	May 8	1	---	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	No
Sept. 17	Nov. 18	62	---	2	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	No
Jan. 22	Jan. 29	7	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	No
Feb. 18	Mar. 11	735	21	650	650	---	650	650	---	650	No..	Yes
July 6	July 13	42	7	100	100	---	100	100	---	100	No..	Partly

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed.....	Not Closed
1901.—Continued.						
Teamsters	San Francisco, Oakland and Port Costa.	Sympathy with locked-out teamsters, and to defend right to organize.	Yes ..	210	210	---
Grain handlers	Oakland	For pay for overtime	No ..	1	---	1
Machinists	S. F., Oakland, and vicinity.	For reduction of hours—10 to 9.	Yes ..	106	---	106
Harnessmakers	San Francisco	Against rule requiring men to be in shop ten minutes before starting time.	No ..	1	---	1
Laundry workers	Los Angeles...	For union shop and time and a half for overtime.	Yes ..	6	---	6
Laundry workers	San Francisco	For reduction of hours ..	Yes ..	1	1	---
Laundry workers	San José	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes ..	3	3	---
Tanners	San Francisco	Against receiving hides from non-union teamsters.	No ..	1	1	---
Tanners	San Francisco	For unionizing of shop..	Yes ..	1	1	---
Engravers	San Francisco	For discharge of non-union engraver.	No ..	1	1	---
Metal polish's and buffers	San Francisco	For reduction of hours ..	Yes ..	9	---	9
Woodworkers	Los Angeles...	For reduction of hours and recognition of union.	Yes ..	2	---	2
Piledrivers	San Francisco	For discharge of two non-union employés.	No ..	1	---	1
Laborers, cordage works.	San Francisco	For increase of wages ...	No ..	1	---	1
Coppersmiths	San Francisco	Against working with imported foreigners at lower wages, and for regulation of apprentice's.	No ..	1	---	1
Iron ship fitters	San Francisco	Against the introduction of piecework system.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Ship painters	San Francisco	For increase of wages ...	Yes ..	1	1	---
Butchers	San Francisco and Oakland.	To compel employers to display union shop card.	Yes ..	319	---	319
Stonecutters	San Francisco	For weekly instead of semi-monthly payday.	No ..	1	1	---
Cement workers	Los Angeles...	For increase of wages ...	Yes ..	4	4	---
Totals for year 1901				1,160	629	531
1902.						
Bakery employés.....	San Francisco	For adoption of union shop system and against being compelled to board with employers.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Bakers	San Diego	Reduction of hours	Yes ..	4	---	4
Boot and shoe workers ..	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employés and increase in wages.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Carpenters and painters.	Los Angeles ..	Against use of material from establishment where strike was pending.	No ..	1	---	1

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
July 30	Oct. 3	13,650	65	1,600	9,500	---	9,500	12,000	---	12,000	No..	No
Sept. 2	Sept. 5	3	---	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	Yes
May 20	Mar. 6, '02	30,740	290	4,322	4,322	---	4,322	4,322	---	4,322	No..	Partly
Jan. 21	Jan. 25	4	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	Yes
July 1	Dec. 30	456	76	345	97	248	345	97	248	345	No..	No
Jan. 10	Jan. 17	7	---	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	No..	Yes
June 24	Aug. 5	126	42	136	52	84	136	52	84	136	No..	Yes
Aug. 12	Aug. 13	1	---	25	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No
Nov. 15	Nov. 22	7	---	150	150	---	150	175	---	175	No..	No
June 17	June 24	7	---	7	7	---	7	8	---	8	No..	Yes
Apr. 1	July 11	909	101	52	52	---	52	52	---	52	No..	No
Nov. 1	Feb. 3, '02	131	65	106	106	---	106	106	---	106	No..	No
Nov. 26	Nov. 27	1	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No..	No
Apr. 18	Apr. 19	1	---	92	92	---	92	92	---	92	No..	No
Mar. 13	Apr. 3	21	---	8	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	No
Mar. 23	Apr. 5	13	---	160	160	---	160	225	---	225	No..	No
May 13	May 27	14	---	76	76	---	76	76	---	76	No..	Yes
June 12	June 17	1,595	5	1,100	1,100	---	1,100	1,100	---	1,100	No..	No
June 1	June 5	4	---	72	72	---	72	72	---	72	No..	Yes
July 1	July 5	16	4	50	50	---	50	50	---	50	No..	Yes
-----	-----	77,579	694	15,228	20,036	1083	21,119	22,654	1083	23,737	-----	-----
July 13	July 14	1	---	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	No..	Yes
Sept. 10	Sept. 13	12	3	19	19	---	19	19	---	19	No..	Yes
Nov. 1	Nov. 15	14	---	31	125	75	200	125	75	200	No..	Yes
Jan. 16	Jan. 17	1	---	14	14	---	14	14	---	14	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending **Number of People**

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed.....	Not Closed.....
1902.—Continued.						
Carpenters	Fresno.....	Against working with non-union men.	Yes..	1		1
Carpenters	Los Angeles ..	Against use of material from non-union establishment.	Yes..	1		1
Carpenters and painters.	Sacramento...	Against agreement to work for members of Employers' Association only.	Yes..	28		28
Carpenters	Vallejo	For minimum wage of \$4.00 per day.	Yes..	2	2	
Carpenters	Los Angeles ..	For discharge of non-union employé.	No..	1		1
Plumbers	Santa Barbara	For increase of wages...	Yes..	3	1	2
Carp'nters and br'klay'rs	Bakersfield ..	Against working with non-union carpenter.	Yes..	1	1	
Plasterers	San Francisco	Against agreement which prevents materialmen from furnishing material to establishments not members of Masters' Association.	Yes..	28	28	
Carpenters	Los Angeles ..	For discharge of non-union employés.	Yes..	1		1
Hodcarriers	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages...	Yes..	1		1
Hodcarriers	Stanford University.	For increase of wages...	Yes..	1		1
Plumbers	Petaluma.....	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes..	1		1
Packing-house laborers and packers.	Fresno.....	For increase in wages...	Yes..	1		1
Cooks and waiters.....	Sacramento ..	For union-shop system; against employment of Chinese; for increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Yes..	15		15
Waiters and dishwashers	Oakland	Increase of wages and union shop.	Yes..	1		1
Electrical workers.....	Los Angeles ..	For discharge of non-union employés.	Yes..	1		1
Boilermakers	S. Bernardino	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes..	1		1
Boilermakers	S. Bernardino	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes..	2		2
Boilermakers	S. Bernardino	For increase in wages and reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes..	2		2
Molders	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours and extra pay for overtime.	Yes..	12		12
Patternmakers	Los Angeles ..	For increase in wages...	No..	1		1
Stevedores	San Francisco	For increase in wages...	No..	1	1	
Delivery drivers	San Francisco	For adoption of union-shop rules.	Yes..	1		1
Upholsterers	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours..	Yes..	3		3
Glassblowers' helpers ..	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	No..	1		1

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
April 18	May 9	21	---	25	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No
May 2	May 3	1	---	35	35	---	35	35	---	35	No..	Yes
May 15	June 9	700	25	350	250	---	250	250	---	250	No..	Yes
June 3	June 23	23	11	25	18	---	18	38	---	38	No..	Yes
June 17	June 19	2	---	12	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	No
July 1	July 3	6	2	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	Yes
July 14	July 21	7	---	25	25	---	25	40	---	40	No..	Yes
Aug. 19	Aug. 21	56	2	248	248	---	248	248	---	248	No..	Yes
Aug. 20	Nov. 24	96	---	18	18	---	18	18	---	18	No..	No
Sept. 8	Sept. 9	1	---	8	16	---	16	16	---	16	No..	No
Sept. 26	Sept. 27	1	---	15	15	---	15	30	---	30	No..	Yes
Oct. 27	Dec. 1	35	---	6	2	---	2	3	---	3	No..	Yes
Oct. 10	Oct. 16	6	---	150	150	200	350	150	200	350	No..	Partly
June 2	Aug. 4	943	63	210	52	---	52	52	---	52	No..	No
June 3	June 4	1	---	18	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	Partly
Dec. 5	Dec. 12	7	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No..	Partly
Jan. 6	Feb. 17	42	---	2	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No
May 6	May 29	6	3	80	80	---	80	80	---	80	No..	Yes
May 29	Aug. 5	136	68	62	62	---	62	62	---	62	No..	Partly
Sept. 1	Sept. 10	108	9	104	104	---	104	104	---	104	No..	Partly
July 7	July 28	21	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Nov. 11	Nov. 13	2	---	21	21	---	21	34	---	34	No..	Yes
Dec. 12	Dec. 13	1	---	66	66	---	66	66	---	66	No..	No
Nov. 26	Jan. 2, '03	73	24	68	68	---	68	68	---	68	No..	No
Oct. 17	Oct. 18	1	---	3	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending **Number of People**

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1902.—Continued.						
Harness and saddle workers.	San Francisco	Increase in wages and reduction in hours.	Yes	4	4	
Capmakers	San Francisco	For increase in wages...	Yes	1		1
Laundry workers.....	San José and Santa Clara.	For increase of wages and abolition of boarding.	Yes	4	4	
Laundry workers.....	Fresno.....	To compel employers to sign union contract.	Yes	4	3	1
Tannery employés	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	Yes	1	1	
Tanners	San Francisco	For reduction of hours, limitation of amount of work done, and union-shop system.	Yes	17	16	1
Miners and smelters.....	Keswick	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	1	1	
Paper bag and box m'k'rs	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	Yes	4	4	
Planing mill employés ..	San Francisco	For increase of wages, abolition of piecework, and union shop.	Yes	5	5	
Woodworkers.....	Los Angeles..	For discharge of non-union employés.	Yes	1		1
Bookbinders.....	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	Yes	6		6
Railroad laborers.....	Alameda.....	For increase of wages...	No	1		1
Railroad laborers.....	Fresno.....	For reduction of hours...	No	1	1	
Ditch and cement w'rk'rs	Orange.....	For increase of wages...	No	1	1	
Section hands	Stockton	For reduction of hours...	No	1		1
Stonecutters.....	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	Yes	6	6	
Molders (iron).....	Newark.....	For increase of wages...	Yes	1	1	
Conductors and motormen.	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employé.	Yes	1	1	
Conductors and gripmen	San Francisco	In sympathy with strike elsewhere.	No	1	1	
Messengerboys	San Francisco	For increase of wages and uniform hours.	No	1		1
Messengerboys	Oakland	For increase of wages...	No	1		1
Messengerboys	San José.....	For increase of wages...	No	1		1
Messengerboys	Oakland	For increase of wages...	No	1		1
Boilermaker riveters ..	Bakersfield ..	For increase of wages and board.	No	1	1	
Cigarmakers.....	Alameda	To compel employer to pay fine to union.	Yes	1	1	
Sailors.....	San Francisco	For increase of wages for overtime.	No	1	1	
Sugar workers.....	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged union employés and to forestall action against the union.	No	1	1	
Packing-house laborers and packers.	Fresno	For reinstatement of employés involved in former strike.	Yes	1		1
Totals for year 1902.....				188	88	100
1903.						
Blacksmiths, etc.....	Stockton	For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of non-union men.	Yes	2		2

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning..	Date of Ending.....	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken.....	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement.....	Successful.....
		Aggregate..	Average.....		Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....		
April 11	April 28	68	17	137	137	---	137	137	---	137	No..	Yes
Oct. 15	Nov. 5	21	---	53	33	20	53	33	20	53	No..	Yes
June 2	June 3	4	1	170	68	102	170	68	102	170	No..	Yes
Aug. 5	Sept. 15	164	41	45	19	26	45	39	33	72	No..	Yes
May 9	May 19	10	---	48	48	---	48	48	---	48	No..	Yes
Aug. 1	Jan. 15, '03	2,255	132	690	690	---	690	710	---	710	No..	Partly
Nov. 21	Feb. 2, '03	73	---	600	600	---	600	600	---	600	No..	No
Nov. 25	Dec. 9	56	14	229	51	178	229	51	178	229	No..	Yes
Apr. 21	Apr. 28	35	7	474	474	---	474	474	---	474	No..	Yes
Apr. 2	Apr. 25	3	---	12	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	No
Dec. 22	Dec. 24	12	2	228	228	---	228	228	---	228	No..	Yes
Apr. 15	Apr. 16	1	---	100	75	---	75	75	---	75	No..	No
May 30	June 2	3	---	100	100	---	100	125	---	125	No..	No
July 30	July 31	1	---	25	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	Yes
Apr. 21	Apr. 22	1	---	20	20	---	20	21	---	21	No..	Yes
Aug. 26	Sept. 8	33	5	165	165	---	165	165	---	165	No..	Yes
July 10	Aug. 15	36	---	35	35	---	35	68	---	68	No..	Partly
Apr. 19	Apr. 27	8	---	6	1,420	---	1,420	1,968	---	1,968	No..	Yes
Apr. 20	Apr. 25	5	---	6	65	---	65	90	---	90	No..	Yes
Aug. 8	Aug. 13	5	---	105	105	---	105	105	---	105	No..	Partly
Aug. 14	Aug. 1	4	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Aug. 21	Aug. 27	6	---	4	4	---	4	4	---	4	No..	No
Sept. 6	Sept. 8	2	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
May 30	June 3	4	---	30	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	Partly
Apr. 15	May 8	23	---	6	6	---	6	7	---	7	No..	Yes
June 26	June 27	1	---	16	16	---	16	35	---	35	No..	Yes
Dec. 9	Dec. 10	1	---	8	420	---	420	450	---	450	No..	Yes
Oct. 18	Oct. 23	5	---	50	150	90	240	150	90	240	No..	No
-----	-----	5,173	429	5,037	6,542	695	7,237	7,328	702	8,030		
Feb. 25	Mar. 4	14	7	130	130	---	130	170	---	170	No..	Partly

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1903.—Continued.						
Bakers	San Francisco	For increase of wages and abolition of night-work	Yes	3	3	---
Bakery employés	San Francisco	Against working seven days per week.	Yes	20	20	---
Shoe cutters	San Francisco	For discharge of employés not in good standing with union.	No	1	---	1
Shoe stitchers	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	No	1	---	1
Shoemakers	Napa	For adoption of union-shop system and discharge of non-union employés.	Yes	1	1	---
Bricklayers and hodcar's	San Francisco	For increase of wages	Yes	23	23	---
Plumbers, painters, etc.	San Diego	To compel employers to join union in order to work and for discharge of non-union employés.	Yes	39	---	39
Carpenters	Riverside	For increase of wages from \$3.00 to \$3.50.	Yes	1	---	1
Cornice workers	Los Angeles	Against rule requiring employés to report ten minutes early and to furnish certain tools.	Yes	8	---	8
Plumbers and carpenters	San José	For discharge of non-union employé.	Yes	1	1	---
Pipe fitters	Oakland	Against working with non-union men.	No	1	---	1
Carpenters	Los Angeles	For minimum rate of \$3.50 per day.	Yes	1	---	1
Structural iron workers	Los Angeles	For increase of wages and discharge of non-union men.	Yes	1	---	1
Cornicemakers	San Francisco	For increase of wages	Yes	10	---	10
Tile setters' helpers	San Francisco	For increase of wages	Yes	7	---	7
Plumbers	Fresno	To compel employers to join employés' union.	Yes	5	---	5
Painters	Santa Barb'ra	Against working with employés of another establishment in which strike was pending.	Yes	1	---	1
Plumbers	Santa Barb'ra	Against use of material from non-union establishment.	Yes	1	1	---
Carpenters	Santa Barb'ra	Against working with men employed by firm having a strike.	Yes	1	1	---
Bricklayers	Pomona	For increase of wages	No	1	---	1
Building laborers	San Francisco	For increase of wages	No	1	---	1
Carpenters	Los Angeles	Against discharge of employé.	Yes	1	---	1
Fishermen	Bl'k Diamond, Vallejo and Benicia.	For increase of wages	Yes	4	4	---
Fishermen	Benicia	Against reduction of wages.	Yes	4	4	---
Carshop employés	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employé.	Yes	1	---	1

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Oct. 31	Nov. 7	21	7	24	24	---	24	40	---	40	No	Yes
Nov. 16	Nov. 18	40	2	142	142	---	142	142	---	142	No	No
Mar. 9	Mar. 10	1	---	35	35	---	35	35	---	35	No	No
Aug. 18	Sept. 1	14	---	2	---	15	15	---	15	15	Yes	No
Oct. 5	Oct. 26	21	---	74	60	---	60	75	---	75	No	No
Jan. 5	Feb. 23	1,127	49	350	350	---	350	350	---	350	No	Yes
Jan. 2	May 1	4,251	109	216	216	---	216	216	---	216	No	Partly
Jan. 16	Jan. 23	7	---	25	25	---	25	25	---	25	No	No
Feb. 26	Apr. 6	207	---	59	59	---	59	59	---	59	No	No
Aug. 15	Aug. 17	2	---	30	30	---	30	40	---	40	No	Yes
Mar. 23	Mar. 25	2	---	4	4	---	4	4	---	4	No	No
Apr. 10	Apr. 14	4	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No	No
Apr. 22	July 1	70	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No	No
Aug. 3	Sept. 14	420	42	90	90	---	90	90	---	90	No	Yes
Aug. 14	Aug. 19	35	5	70	70	---	70	70	---	70	No	Yes
Aug. 20	Sept. 3	70	14	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No	Yes
Aug. 29	Sept. 28	30	---	12	12	---	12	12	---	12	No	No
Aug. 29	Oct. 15	47	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No	No
Sept. 15	Nov. 16	62	---	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No	No
Sept. 24	Sept. 25	1	---	3	3	---	3	12	---	12	No	No
Nov. 25	Nov. 26	1	---	9	9	---	9	9	---	9	No	No
Nov. 26	Nov. 27	1	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No	No
Apr. 30	May 4	16	4	1,000	1,000	---	1,000	1,250	---	1,250	No	Yes
Aug. 1	Aug. 31	120	30	1,000	1,000	---	1,000	1,250	---	1,250	No	No
Sept. 17	Oct. 1	14	---	1	200	---	200	200	---	200	No	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1903.—Continued.						
Tailors	Stockton	For increase of wages and recognition of union.	Yes ..	10	10	---
Tailors	Los Angeles	For increase of wages	Yes ..	1	1	---
Cloakmakers	San Francisco	For reduction of hours.....	Yes ..	8	6	2
Coal mine laborers	Elsinore	For increase of wages.....	No ..	1	---	1
Waitresses	Redding	For discharge of objectionable employé.	No ..	1	---	1
Bartenders	Bakersfield	For a uniform day of ten hours.	Yes ..	30	---	30
Cooks and waiters	Stockton	Against use of material from boycotted establishment.	Yes ..	11	---	11
Dishwashers, cooks, waiters and bartenders.	San Francisco	For increase of wages and against working seven days per week.	No ..	1	---	1
Electrical workers	Los Angeles ..	Against discharge of union employés.	No ..	1	---	1
Electrical workers	Los Angeles ..	For increase in wages, limitation of number of apprentices, and recognition of union.	Yes ..	5	---	5
Linemen	Los Angeles ..	For increase in wages, recognition of union, and against employment of non-union men.	Yes ..	5	---	5
Boilermakers	Los Angeles ..	For double pay for holiday work.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Molders	Los Angeles ..	Forenforcement of union apprentice rules.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Boilermakers	Bakersfield ..	In sympathy with strike elsewhere.	No ..	1	---	1
Rolling mill hands	Emeryville ..	Against reduction of wages.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Molders	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages, recognition of union, and limitation of apprentices.	Yes ..	13	---	13
Foundry and machine shop employés.	Bakersfield ..	For payment of wages overdue.	No ..	1	1	---
Milkwagon drivers	San Francisco ..	For enforcement of union-shop system.	Yes ..	83	83	---
Teamsters	San José	For increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Yes ..	28	28	---
Lumber handlers	Oakland Long-wharf.	For increase of wages	No ..	1	---	---
Glove employés	San Francisco ..	For increase in wages, reduction of hours, limitation of apprentices, and against employment of non-union men.	Yes ..	8	8	---
Glovemakers	Napa	For adoption of union shop and reinstatement of union employés.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Harnessmakers	Los Angeles ..	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Leather workers	San Francisco ..	For increase of wages and three months back pay.	Yes ..	1	1	---

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Oct. 1	Nov. 19	490	49	40	40	---	40	40	6	46	No..	Partly
Nov. 19	Dec. 14	25	---	28	25	3	28	25	3	28	No..	Partly
Nov. 23	Mar. 23, '04	968	121	431	135	144	279	135	144	279	No..	No
May 4	May 7	3	---	11	11	---	11	11	---	11	No..	No
Jan. 8	Jan. 9	1	---	3	---	3	3	---	3	3	No..	No
Feb. 24	Mar. 6	300	10	91	91	---	91	91	---	91	No..	Yes
June 1	June 8	24	2	100	100	---	100	100	---	100	No..	No
June 14	June 16	2	---	45	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	Yes
Apr. 24	Apr. 25	1	---	1	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Mar. 26	June 8	265	53	64	64	---	64	64	---	64	No..	No
May 5	Aug. 3	138	28	427	427	---	427	427	---	427	No..	No
Feb. 23	Mar. 5	10	---	55	55	---	55	55	---	55	No..	No
Mar. 23	Apr. 6	14	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No..	No
May 11	May 13	2	---	Not reported.	55	---	55	55	---	55	No..	No
Aug. 6	Aug. 27	21	---	140	140	---	140	140	---	140	No..	Partly
Oct. 3	Dec. 7	977	75	135	135	---	135	135	---	135	No..	No
Dec. 23	Jan. 4, '04	12	---	320	320	---	320	320	---	320	No..	Yes
Feb. 26	Feb. 27	83	1	300	300	---	300	300	---	300	Yes..	Yes
Apr. 6	Apr. 8	56	2	75	75	---	75	75	---	75	No..	Yes
June 15	June 16	1	---	160	46	---	46	46	---	46	No..	No
Mar. 16	May 11	448	56	473	148	325	473	148	325	473	Yes	Partly
May 4	June 3	30	---	115	54	60	114	60	65	125	No..	No
Mar. 20	Nov. 2	227	---	1	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No
Nov. 26	Dec. 3	7	---	1	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending **Number of People**

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1903.—Continued.						
Laundry workers.....	San José and Santa Clara.	For reduction of hours..	Yes..	4	4	----
Tannery employés.....	San Francisco	For discharge of non-union men.	No..	1	----	1
Cement laborers.....	Santa Cruz.....	For increase of wages....	No..	1	----	1
Loggers and millmen ..	Fort Bragg.....	For reinstatement of discharged employé and union shop.	Yes..	1	----	1
Lumber mill employés ..	Crescent City ..	For increase of wages....	Yes..	2	2	----
Lumber mill employés ..	San Pedro	Against use of material from non-union establishment.	Yes..	1	1	----
Millmen.....	Santa Barbara	Against firm supplying material to non-union establishment.	Yes..	1	----	1
Longshoremen.....	San Pedro	Against use of material from non-union establishment.	Yes..	1	1	----
Miners	Keswick	Claimed discrimination against union men.	Yes..	1	----	1
Mine employés	Amador Co. ..	Reduction of hours, reinstatement of discharged employés, and recognition of union.	Yes..	10	10	----
Miners	Randsburg	For increase of wages....	Yes..	1	----	1
Mine workers	Stent	For increase of wages and discharge of non-union employés.	Yes..	1	1	----
Mine employés	French Gulch	For increase of wages and union-shop system.	Yes..	1	1	----
Miners	Sutter Creek ..	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes..	1	1	----
Miners	Hodson	For reinstatement of discharged employés and recognition of union.	Yes..	1	1	----
Mine employés	Quartz	For reduction of hours and union-shopsystem.	Yes..	1	1	----
Miners	Vanderbilt.....	For discharge of non-union employé.	Yes..	1	1	----
Paper box and bag workers.	San Francisco	For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract.	Yes..	8	8	----
Woodworkers	Los Angeles ..	For discharge of employé not in good standing in union.	Yes..	1	----	1
Carpenters and joiners ..	Oakland	For increase of wages and to compel employés to sign agreement.	Yes..	18	18	----
All building trades	San Francisco	For increase of wages....	Yes..	5	5	----
Machine woodworkers ..	Watsonville ..	For employment of union men only.	Yes..	1	----	1
Glaziers	Los Angeles ..	For enforcement of union apprentice rules.	Yes..	1	----	1
Electrical workers.....	Stockton	For increase of wages and union apprentice rules.	Yes..	3	3	----
Printing pressmen	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages....	Yes..	4	2	2
Book folders and sewers.	San Francisco.	For increase in wages and union rules.	Yes..	15	----	15

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
June 2	July 20	192	48	180	58	122	180	58	122	180	No	Yes
July 15	July 16	1	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No	No
July 12	July 14	2	---	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No	No
Mar. 19	June 1	74	---	475	284	---	284	284	---	284	No	No
Apr. 16	May 13	54	27	560	560	---	560	560	---	560	No	Partly
Apr. 28	May 1	3	---	90	90	---	90	90	---	90	No	Yes
May 15	May 22	7	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No	Partly
May 19	May 21	2	---	70	70	---	70	70	---	70	No	No
Feb. 23	June 1	98	---	70	320	---	320	320	---	320	No	No
Apr. 13	Apr. 25	108	11	1,400	1,400	---	1,400	1,400	---	1,400	No	Partly
June 9	Oct. 2	115	---	184	184	---	184	200	---	200	No	No
July 3	July 20	17	---	118	118	---	118	120	---	120	No	Yes
Aug. 12	Jan. 11, '04	152	---	90	90	---	90	90	---	90	No	No
Nov. 17	Dec. 15	28	---	3	40	---	40	62	---	62	No	No
Nov. 18	Oct. 3, '04	320	---	110	110	---	110	140	---	140	No	No
Dec. 10	Mar. 21, '04	102	---	104	104	---	104	104	---	104	No	No
Jan. 15	Jan. 19	4	---	25	25	---	25	30	---	30	No	No
Nov. 19	Dec. 2	104	13	321	71	250	321	71	250	321	No	No
Apr. 22	May 25	33	---	13	13	---	13	13	---	13	No	No
June 11	July 7	468	26	458	397	---	397	458	---	458	No	Yes
Sept. 18	Sept. 23	25	5	456	456	---	456	456	---	456	No	Yes
Sept. 25	Oct. 2	7	---	17	9	8	17	9	8	17	No	No
Nov. 27	Nov. 28	1	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No	No
Nov. 5	Nov. 16	33	11	10	40	---	40	40	---	40	No	Partly
Apr. 13	Ap. 13, '04	588	147	24	24	---	24	46	---	46	No	No
June 1	June 29	420	28	220	---	220	220	---	220	220	No	Partly

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1903.—Continued.						
Quarrymen, etc.....	San Francisco.	For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and union shop.	Yes	3	3	---
Construction laborers ..	Los Angeles ..	For increase in wages and reduction of hours.	Yes	1	---	1
Construction laborers ..	Riverside	For increase of wages ..	No ..	1	---	1
Bag workers.....	San Francisco.	For increase of wages and recognition of union.	Yes	3	3	---
Rivet heater boys	San Francisco.	For increase of wages ...	Yes	1	---	1
Shipwrights and c'lters ..	Oakland	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	1	---	1
Butcher employés	Los Angeles ..	For reinstatement of discharged employé.	Yes	1	---	1
Butchers	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours and discharge of employé not in good standing with union.	Yes	3	---	3
Butchers	San Francisco.	For reinstatement of discharged employé and union shop.	Yes	1	---	1
Stonecutters.....	San Francisco.	For increase of wages ...	Yes	6	6	---
Stonecutters.....	San Francisco.	Against planer hands doing stonecutters' work.	Yes	3	---	3
Motormen and cond'tors ..	Los Angeles ..	For employment of union men only.	Yes	1	---	1
Linemen	San Francisco.	For discharge of non-union men and union shop.	Yes	1	---	1
Linemen	San Diego.....	For increase of wages and one foreman to three linemen.	No ..	1	---	1
Linemen	San Francisco.	For increase of wages and union shop.	Yes	9	---	9
Linemen	San José	For increase of wages and union shop.	Yes	1	---	1
Sheet metal workers.....	San Francisco.	For increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Yes	2	2	---
Pipe and tank makers ...	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours ..	Yes	5	---	5
Tinners	San Francisco	For discharge of non-union men and union shop.	Yes	1	---	1
Wool carders	San Francisco.	Against working with Chinese employés.	No ..	1	---	1
Cemetery employés.....	San José	For reduction of hours ..	No ..	1	1	---
Soap factory employés ..	San Francisco	For increase of wages ...	Yes	4	4	---
Cemetery employés.....	San Francisco.	To compel employés to join union.	Yes	1	---	1
Delivery wagon drivers ..	San José	For union shop and against handling non-union goods.	Yes	30	---	30
Fishermen	Sacramento ...	In sympathy with strike elsewhere.	Yes	3	---	3
Stablemen.....	San Francisco	Against employer having work done by establishment not belonging to Masters' Association.	No ..	1	1	---

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date o. Beg.-ning..	Date or Ending.....	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken.....	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement.....	Successful.....
		Aggregate..	Average.....		Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....		
June 8	Aug. 19	193	64	460	460	---	460	460	---	460	No..	Yes
Apr. 25	Apr. 29	4	---	500	500	---	500	500	---	500	No..	No
Aug. 31	Sept. 2	2	---	40	40	---	40	40	---	40	No..	No
June 8	Aug. 19	193	64	196	75	121	196	87	133	220	No..	No
Feb. 2	Feb. 10	8	---	65	65	---	65	65	---	65	No..	Yes
May 12	July 2	51	---	210	84	---	84	126	---	126	No..	Yes
Oct. 7	Oct. 12	5	---	1	35	---	35	35	---	35	No..	No
Oct. 20	Apr. 8, '04	265	88	315	315	---	315	315	---	315	No..	No
Dec. 2	Dec. 31	29	---	11	11	---	11	11	---	11	No..	No
May 1	May 6	30	5	184	184	---	184	184	---	184	No..	No
July 16	Aug. 24	117	39	169	169	---	169	169	---	169	No..	Yes
Apr. 29	Apr. 30	1	---	13	13	---	13	13	---	13	No..	No
May 1	May 31	30	---	4	4	---	4	4	---	4	No..	Yes
May 8	June 1	24	---	13	13	---	13	13	---	13	No..	No
June 23	July 21	196	22	980	620	---	620	620	---	620	No..	No
June 23	Aug. 17	55	---	45	40	---	40	40	---	40	No..	No
June 1	June 23	44	22	1,348	1,036	312	1,348	1,036	312	1,348	No..	Partly
June 15	Aug. 17	135	27	232	232	---	232	232	---	232	No..	No
Aug. 3	Aug. 17	14	---	10	4	---	4	4	---	4	No..	No
Nov. 16	Nov. 23	7	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Mar. 24	Mar. 26	2	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No..	Partly
Apr. 6	Apr. 13	28	7	80	44	36	80	44	36	80	No..	Yes
June 6	June 16	10	---	41	41	---	41	41	---	41	No..	Yes
July 6	July 9	90	3	60	60	---	60	60	---	60	No..	No
Aug. 5	Aug. 19	42	14	200	98	---	98	98	---	98	No..	No
Aug. 23	Aug. 27	4	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	Yes

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed	Not Closed
1903.—Continued.						
Shoe clerks	San Francisco	For longer time for dinner.	Yes	1		1
Wool sorters and graders	San Francisco	For increase of wages	Yes	5	5	
Totals for year 1903				533	282	251
1904.						
Machinists	Stockton	Against open shop	Yes	2		2
Bakers	San Francisco	Against being compelled to board with employer.	Yes	1		1
Bakers	San Diego	Against night work	Yes	4		4
Bakers	San Francisco	Against introduction of machinery and for discharge of non-union employés.	Yes	1	1	
Horseshoers	San Francisco	In sympathy with strike elsewhere.	Yes	7	7	
Boot and shoe workers	San Francisco	Against introduction of machinery.	Yes	1	1	
Brewery workers	San Francisco, Oakland and San José.	For increase of wages and extra rate for overtime.	Yes	36		36
Employés' Building Trades.	Palo Alto	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	13	13	
Carpenters	Riverside	Against reduction of wages and employment of non-union men.	Yes	1		1
Hodcarriers	Sacramento	For increase of wages	Yes	1		1
Plumbers	Sacramento	For increase of wages and union scale.	Yes	16		16
Paper hangers	Los Angeles	For increase of wages	Yes	7		7
Sheet metal workers	San Francisco	For increase of wages	Yes	7		7
Plumbers	Pasadena	For limitation of number of apprentices.	Yes	6		6
Painters	Los Angeles	For increase of wages and union shop.	Yes	4		4
Carpenters	Los Angeles	For enforcement of uniform rate of \$3.50 per day.	Yes	5		5
Tin roofers	San José	For increase of wages	Yes	4		4
Bricklayers	Riverside	For discharge of foremen	Yes	1		1
Orange packers	Redlands	For increase of wages	No	1		1
Garment workers	San Francisco	To enforce payment of delinquent dues by member, or his discharge.	No	1		1
Cooks and waiters	San José	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	4		4
Barbers	Los Angeles	Against employment of non-union barber and removal of union card from shop.	Yes	1		1
Waiters	Fresno	Increase of wages, reduction of hours, and six days' work per week	Yes	1		1

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Average	Aggregate		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Sept. 1	Sept. 15	14	---	7	7	---	7	7	---	7	No..	No
Sept. 1	Sept. 30	145	29	218	136	82	218	136	82	218	No..	Partly
-----	-----	15,399	1366	16,865	14,664	1707	16,371	15,472	1730	17,202		
Mar. 8	Mar. 28	22	11	190	190	---	190	190	---	190	No..	No
Sept. 5	Sept. 19	14	---	7	7	---	7	7	---	7	No..	No
Oct. 15	Nov. 26	168	42	19	19	---	19	19	---	19	No..	Yes
Nov. 28	Nov. 29	1	---	8	8	---	8	11	---	11	No..	No
Apr. 27	May 16	133	19	75	75	---	75	75	---	75	No..	No
Apr. 28	June 9	42	...	80	48	32	80	48	32	80	Yes..	No
July 19	July 21	72	2	1,160	1,160	---	1,160	1,160	---	1,160	No..	Partly
Feb. 13	Apr. 11	754	58	225	73	---	73	225	---	225	No..	No
Feb. 26	Mar. 8	11	---	35	35	---	35	35	---	35	No..	No
Mar. 1	Mar. 7	6	---	6	6	---	6	12	---	12	No..	Yes
Mar. 1	Dec. 1, '05	10,240	640	57	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	Yes
Apr. 1	Apr. 18	72	10	45	45	---	45	45	---	45	No..	No
May 2	May 9	49	7	58	58	---	58	58	---	58	No..	No
May 14	July 10	160	27	45	45	---	45	45	---	45	No..	No
May 24	June 6	36	9	70	70	---	70	70	---	70	No..	No
June 1	June 20	45	9	300	300	---	300	300	---	300	No..	No
June 13	June 20	28	7	16	16	---	16	16	---	16	No..	No
Dec. 15	Dec. 19	4	---	5	5	---	5	5	---	5	No..	No
May 10	May 11	1	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No..	No
Sept. 7	Sept. 9	2	---	12	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	Yes
Jan. 8	Jan. 25	54	13	38	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	No
Jan. 19	Jan. 20	1	---	5	5	---	5	5	---	5	No..	No
May 2	May 5	3	---	8	7	1	8	7	1	8	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.
1904.—Continued.						
Bartenders	Bakersfield ...	For recognition of union and against employment of non-union men.	Yes	45		45
Gas fixture workers	Los Angeles ..	Against apprentices doing journeymen work.	Yes	1		1
Gas fixture workers	Los Angeles ..	Against performing work for establishment on strike.	Yes	1		1
Blacksmiths.....	Stockton	Against performing work for establishment on strike.	Yes	1		1
Molders	Stockton.....	Against performing work for establishment on strike.	Yes	1		1
Machinists	Stockton	Against working with non-union men.	Yes	1		1
Boilermakers' helpers.....	Kern.....	For increase of force.....	Yes	1		1
Machinists, etc.	Various points	For reduction of hours from 10 to 9.	Yes	7		7
Machinists	San José	To compel employés doing journeymen's work to join the union.	Yes	1		1
Teamsters	Stockton	Against performing work for establishment on strike.	Yes	1		1
Freight handlers and teamsters.	San Pedro	Against use of material from non-union establishment.	Yes	1	1	
Freight handlers	San Francisco.	For increase of wages ...	Yes	1	1	
Teamsters	Santa Rosa ...	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes	1		1
Gas workers	San Francisco.	Against employment of man belonging to another organization.	Yes	1		1
Glassblowers	San Francisco.	For privilege of leaving building during run period.	Yes	1	1	
Harnessmakers.....	San Francisco.	For union shop rules....	Yes	1	1	
Leather workers.....	San Francisco.	For union shop rules....	Yes	4	3	1
Harnessmakers.....	Sacramento ...	For increase of wages and signed union agreement.	Yes	1	1	
Capmakers	San Francisco.	Against change from day to piecework.	Yes	2	1	1
Coopers	Santa Cruz ...	For increase of wages and against being compelled to board with employer.	Yes	2		2
Pressmen and press feeders.	San Francisco	Increase of wages and reduction of hours.	No..	1	1	
Lithographers.....	San Francisco	For reduction of hours ..	Yes	23		23
Lumber laborers	McCloud	For increase of wages or reduction of hours.	No..	1	1	
Lumber laborers	Lamoine	For increase of wages or reduction of hours.	No..	1		1
Mine employés	Jamestown ...	For reduction of hours and union shop.	Yes	1	1	

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Sept. 19	Feb. 1, '05	6,075	135	102	102	---	102	102	---	102	No..	Yes
May 21	July 25	65	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	No
June 7	June 21	14	---	30	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	No
Feb. 6	Feb. 8	2	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	No..	No
Mar. 16	Apr. 15	30	---	7	7	---	7	7	---	7	No..	No
Mar. 21	Mar. 23	2	---	14	14	---	14	14	---	14	No..	No
Mar. 31	Apr. 7	7	---	25	25	---	25	25	---	25	No..	No
Apr. 26	Sept. 5	905	129	445	445	---	445	445	---	445	No..	No
May 16	May 19	3	---	5	5	---	5	10	---	10	No..	No
Feb. 11	Feb. 13	2	---	16	16	---	16	16	---	16	No..	No
Feb. 18	Feb. 19	1	---	100	100	---	100	100	---	100	No..	Yes
June 4	June 5	1	---	300	300	---	300	300	---	300	No..	No
Aug. 15	Sept. 14	30	---	8	8	---	8	8	---	8	No..	No
Aug. 16	Aug. 17	1	---	294	294	---	294	294	---	294	No..	No
Jan. 15	Jan. 20	5	---	130	130	---	130	902	48	950	No..	Yes
Apr. 12	Apr. 13	1	---	15	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	Yes
Apr. 12	Apr. 3, '05	1,272	318	123	120	---	120	120	---	120	No..	No
Apr. 18	Oct. 17	182	---	65	62	---	62	65	---	65	No..	No
Sept. 11	Oct. 5	168	84	46	26	20	46	26	20	46	No..	No
Apr. 7	May 12	49	24	26	26	---	26	26	---	26	No..	Partly
July 18	July 23	5	---	42	42	---	42	270	80	350	Yes.	Yes
Mar. 18	Apr. 22	805	35	96	96	---	96	96	---	96	No..	No
July 18	July 23	5	---	1,200	400	---	400	1,200	---	1,200	No..	Yes
Aug. 2	Aug. 3	1	---	30	30	---	30	30	---	30	No..	No
Feb. 6	Mar. 21	44	---	98	98	---	98	98	---	98	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending **Number of People**

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed.....	Not Closed.....
1904.—Continued.						
Miners	Drytown	For increase of wages, discharge of employé, union shop, and right to spend money as desired.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Mine employés	Stent	Against being compelled to remove clothing and go naked from work-room to dressing-room on quitting work.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Boxmakers	Oakland	For increase of wages...	Yes ..	1	1	---
Compositors	Palo Alto	For discharge of non-union employé.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Bookbinders	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages and recognition of union and union rules.	Yes ..	3	---	3
Pressmen	Los Angeles ..	Against performing work for non-union establishments.	No ..	1	---	1
Rivet heater boys	San Francisco	For better quality of coal.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Rivet heater boys	San Francisco	For better quality of coal.	No ..	1	---	1
Boatbuilders	San Francisco	To compel employés to join union or be discharged.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Sheep butchers	San Francisco	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes ..	7	---	7
Sheet metal workers.....	San Francisco	For increase of wages.	Yes ..	2	2	---
Oyster workers	San Francisco	For reinstatement of discharged employés.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Stablemen	San Francisco	For adoption of union shop and against seven days' work per week.	Yes ..	40	---	40
Hack drivers	San Francisco	For increase in wages and union shop.	Yes ..	16	16	---
Fish cleaners	San Francisco	For reduction of hours..	Yes ..	6	---	6
Stablemen	San José	For increase of wages...	Yes ..	18	---	18
Totals for year 1904				328	56	272
1905.						
Turning lasters	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	No ..	1	---	1
Brewery workers	Various localities.	In sympathy with striking employés.	Yes ..	6	6	---
Coopers	San Francisco	For increase of wages...	Yes ..	20	---	20
Broommakers	San Francisco	For increase of wages and to compel employers to sign year's contract.	Yes ..	1	1	---
Tile-setters' helpers.....	San Francisco and Oakland.	For increase of wages...	Yes ..	7	---	7
Plumbers	San Diego	To compel employer not to do journeymen's work or join the union.	Yes ..	1	---	1
Sheet metal workers.....	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday.	Yes ..	12	---	12

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Apr. 28	Oct. 3	158	----	90	90	----	90	150	----	150	No..	No
July 2	July 14	12	----	115	115	----	115	115	----	115	No..	Yes
Mar. 31	Apr. 16	16	----	36	25	----	25	36	----	36	No..	Partly
Apr. 2	Apr. 18	16	----	4	4	----	4	4	----	4	No..	No
Jan. 22	Apr. 4	146	49	20	20	----	20	20	----	20	No..	No
Apr. 13	Apr. 14	1	----	4	4	----	4	4	----	4	No..	No
Apr. 1	Apr. 5	4	----	65	65	----	65	250	----	250	No..	Yes
Apr. 13	Apr. 14	1	----	30	30	----	30	185	----	185	No..	Yes
May 2	May 9	7	----	40	40	----	40	43	----	43	No..	Yes
Aug. 31	Sept. 3	21	3	35	35	----	35	35	----	35	No..	No
Mar. 19	Apr. 1	26	13	1,389	1,062	327	1,389	1,062	327	1,389	No..	No
Feb. 1	Feb. 4	3	----	2	38	----	38	38	----	38	No..	Yes
Apr. 14	Aug. 27	5,400	135	270	270	----	270	270	----	270	No..	No
Apr. 14	Aug. 27	2,160	135	62	62	----	62	62	----	62	No..	No
Sept. 30	Oct. 1	6	1	70	70	----	70	70	----	70	No..	No
Nov. 28	Dec. 3	90	5	72	60	----	60	60	----	60	No..	No
-----	-----	2,966	1920	8,014	6,636	388	7,024	9,019	516	9,535		
June 19	July 24	35	----	2	2	----	2	2	----	2	Yes.	Yes
May 24	May 27	18	3	600	140	----	140	140	----	140	No..	No
July 15	July 17	40	2	22	22	----	22	22	----	22	No..	Partly
Oct. 31	Nov. 8	8	----	12	12	----	12	12	----	12	No..	Yes
July 3	July 17	98	14	72	72	----	72	72	----	72	No..	No
July 12	July 26	14	----	7	7	----	7	7	----	7	No..	No
July 28	Sept. 25	708	59	98	80	----	80	80	----	80	No..	No

Strikes Occurring in California During the Five Years Ending Number of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Labor Organizations.....	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total.....	Closed.....	Not Closed.....
1905.—Continued.						
Building Trades' employees.	Los Angeles ..	In sympathy with striking employees.	Yes ..	1	1	----
Carpenters and brick-masons.	Los Angeles ..	Against use of non-union material.	Yes ..	3	3	----
Glass workers	Los Angeles ..	In sympathy with striking employees.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Painters	San Diego ..	For increase of wages ..	Yes ..	14	1	13
Hodcarriers, carpenters, and bricklayers.	Santa Rosa ..	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes ..	1	1	----
Tailors	Sacramento...	Against work being sent out of city to be done.	Yes ..	1	1	----
Cooks and waiters.....	Oakland	For adoption of union-shop system.	Yes ..	20	----	20
Waiters	San Francisco	For reduction of hours..	Yes ..	24	----	24
Laundry workers	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours..	Yes ..	3	----	3
Metal polishers.....	San Francisco	For enforcement of union apprenticeship rules.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Woodworkers	Los Angeles ..	Against increase of hours without increase of pay.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Machine woodworkers ..	Los Angeles ..	For reduction of hours and union shop.	Yes ..	13	----	13
Compositors	Pasadena	For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and union shop.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Printers, pressmen, etc..	San Francisco	For reduction of hours..	Yes ..	25	2	23
Yard switchmen	Los Angeles ..	For increase of wages ..	Yes ..	1	----	1
Shipwrights, etc.	San Francisco	Against reduction of wages.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Shipwrights	Oakland	Against employment of non-union men.	Yes ..	1	----	1
Quarrymen engineers ...	Raymond	For increase of wages, union shop, and pay for overtime.	Yes ..	1	1	----
Stonecutters	San Francisco	For enforcement of union apprenticeship rules.	Yes ..	1	1	----
Ironmolders	Newark	For better material	Yes ..	1	1	----
Cigarmakers	San Francisco	For increase of wages ..	Yes ..	42	42	----
Soapmakers, etc.	San Francisco	For increase of wages ..	No ..	1	----	1
Totals for year 1905.....				206	61	145

An endeavor was made to cover every strike that occurred within the State during the years named, and it is believed that all but a comparatively few have been covered. Newspaper files, labor union records, and other available sources of information were consulted to locate the disturbances that had occurred. It is not probable that any strike of importance, or that many unimportant ones, escaped notice.

Each disturbance of which notice was obtained was the subject of a personal investigation. Both employees and employers were consulted *wherever possible*. In a few instances no information could be secured *because of the death* or removal of the persons having knowledge of the

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome, and Involved.—Continued.

Date of Beginning	Date of Ending	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement	Successful
		Aggregate	Average		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Aug. 1	Aug. 4	3	---	7	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	No
Aug. 12	Aug. 22	22	7	108	108	---	108	108	---	108	No..	No
Aug. 26	Oct. 2	37	---	580	15	---	15	15	---	15	No..	No
Nov. 4	Nov. 18	105	7	77	75	---	75	75	---	75	No..	No
July 20	July 22	2	---	36	36	---	36	50	---	50	No..	Yes
May 30	Aug. 1	63	---	18	18	---	18	18	---	18	No..	No
June 1	June 8	140	7	210	180	---	180	180	---	180	No..	Partly
June 15	June 21	144	6	28	28	22	50	28	22	50	No..	No
July 1	July 6	13	4	189	87	102	189	87	102	189	No..	Partly
Mar. 20	May 1	42	---	22	22	---	22	22	---	22	No..	No
Jan. 16	Jan. 30	14	---	60	60	---	60	60	---	60	No..	Partly
Aug. 7	Sept. 18	220	17	580	160	---	160	160	---	160	No..	No
Feb. 1	Feb. 11	10	---	11	7	---	7	7	---	7	No..	No
July 5	July 10	1,128	45	530	410	40	450	410	40	450	No..	Yes
July 4	July 7	3	---	12	12	---	12	12	---	12	No..	No
July 17	July 26	9	---	27	27	---	27	27	---	27	No..	Yes
Sept. 11	Sept. 18	7	---	10	10	---	10	10	---	10	No..	No
June 1	Sept. 1	92	---	50	14	---	14	50	---	50	No..	Yes
Aug. 21	Aug. 28	7	---	56	56	---	56	59	---	59	No..	No
Nov. 25	Nov. 27	2	---	52	52	---	52	97	---	97	No..	No
Oct. 20	Nov. 1	504	12	391	391	---	391	391	---	391	No..	Yes
Sept. 10	Sept. 11	1	---	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	No..	No
-----	-----	3,489	183	3,875	2,116	171	2,287	2,214	171	2,385		

facts. Owing to the fire in San Francisco, a few disturbances for which preliminary data had been obtained could not be investigated further.

In the first column occurs the occupation of the strikers. Then the location, followed by the cause or object. Often several causes or objects are factors leading to the disturbance, but the ruling factors are given under this heading. Next the question whether or not ordered by a labor organization is considered; the establishments affected, and the number of such establishments closed and the number that were able to continue operations during the strike.

The date of beginning is the day on which the disturbance began, and the date of ending is the day on which the employees returned to

work, or the day on which their places were filled by others and the establishment was in running order.

In a general disturbance involving two or more establishments, the dates given are the terminal dates of the disturbance as a whole, *i. e.* the date of beginning in the first establishment involved and the date of ending in the last to resume its normal operations.

The aggregate days' duration is the length of the disturbance involving but one establishment, or the total days' duration in each of the establishments included in a general disturbance. For example: Suppose there are three concerns whose employéés are on strike. In one, the disturbance lasts ten days, another twelve days, and the third twenty days. The aggregate days' duration in this case is forty-two days. The average days' duration is the average time the trouble lasts, and in the instance just cited would be thirteen and one third days.

The next three columns require little explanation. The first treats of the number of persons for whose particular interest the strike was undertaken. The grievance of a few or even one may be the cause of many individuals striking.

Special inquiry was made as to whether the strike was undertaken in violation of an agreement not to take such action, and the tabulation gives the result.

The last column shows whether or not the strike was successful.

During the five years under consideration there have been 298 strikes, 44 of which occurred in 1901, 57 in 1902, 104 in 1903, 64 in 1904, and 29 in 1905. In 1901, 20,036 males and 1,083 females struck, making a total of 21,119; and 22,654 males and 1,083 females were thrown out of employment, totaling 23,737. In 1902, 6,542 males and 695 females struck, a total of 7,237; and 7,328 males and 702 females were thrown out of employment, a total of 8,030. In 1903, 16,371 persons struck, 14,664 of whom were males and 1,707 females; and 15,472 males and 1,730 females, a total of 17,202 were thrown out of employment. In 1904, 7,024 people struck, 6,636 being males and 388 females, and 9,535 lost their positions in consequence, 9,019 of whom were males and 516 females. The year 1905 added 2,116 males and 171 females, or 2,287, to the strike total, and 2,214 males and 171 females, a total of 2,385, to the number thrown out of employment.

There were in the five years 49,994 men and 4,044 women, or a total of 54,038, who struck; and during the same time 56,687 men and 4,202 women, making 60,889 in all, were thrown out of employment. This number includes those striking, who are always considered as thrown out of employment. There were, therefore, 6,851 people thrown out of employment in these five years as a direct result of strikes on the part of other people, in addition to the 54,038 strikers thrown out of employment as the result of their own action.

During the year 1901 the aggregate number of days strikes existed

in California was 77,579, which is the same result as though strikes existed for the entire year in 212 different establishments; in 1902, 5,173 days, or 14 establishments for the year; in 1903, 15,399 days, or the same as 42 places continuously; in 1904, 29,662, or 81 the year through; and in 1905, 3,489, or the same result as if 9 establishments had been on strike continuously throughout the year. From these results it is readily seen that the strikes of 1901 were long drawn out and existed in many establishments, since that year, with but 44 strikes recorded, kept an average of 212 concerns engaged during the entire year; while 1902, with 57 strikes, engaged on an average but 14 establishments; 1903 with 104 strikes, but 42; 1904 with 64, but 81; and 1905 kept on an average but 9 places busy with labor troubles. The high result in 1901 is due largely to two great disturbances, the cooks and waiters in San Francisco, in which strike 184 places of business were engaged for almost a year, and the machinists' strike in San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity, in which 106 machine shops were engaged almost ten months, both carrying over into the next year. The year 1904 comes next in long-continued strikes, for the most part due to a plumbers' dispute in Sacramento, involving 16 establishments and lasting over twenty months, and a bartenders' strike in Bakersfield in 45 saloons, continuing over four months.

The years 1902 and 1903 are shown by these results to be the years of short strikes, the latter especially. During this year, 34.9 per cent of all the strikes in the five years under consideration, occurred, and the average number of establishments kept on strike throughout the year as compared to the total number of strikes is considerably lower than the average.

In the entire 298 strikes occurring since 1900, 2,415 different establishments were involved, and 1,116 of these, representing 46.2 per cent, were closed by the strike, and 1,309 were able to continue operations in spite of the disturbance. In the year 1901, 1,160 establishments were involved, and 629, or 54.2 per cent, were closed. In 1902, 188 different concerns had strikes, and 88, or 46.8 per cent, were closed. The 1903 disturbances involved 533 establishments, and 282, representing 52.9 per cent, were forced to suspend operations. In 1904, of the 328 places having strikes, only 56, or 17 per cent, were closed on such account, and in 1905, with 206 establishments on strike, 61, or 29.6 per cent, were compelled to close their doors pending settlement of the difficulty.

Of the 44 strikes occurring in 1901, 31 were ordered by labor organizations, a percentage of 70.4 per cent. In 1902, 40 of the 57 were ordered by the unions, representing 70.1 per cent. In 1903 the unions ordered 85 strikes out of a total of 104, a percentage of 81.7. The year 1904 saw a still greater per cent of the disturbance due to union action, 57, or 89.1 per cent, of the 64 occurring during this year being ordered by labor organizations. The last year under consideration saw 28

strikes, and 27, or 93.1 per cent of them, were begun with the sanction of a union. There is a constant increase here, pronounced enough to lead to the conclusion that the strike taken on the initiative of a few men and without union sanction is on the wane. Aside from the first two years, there is an increasing percentage ordered after deliberation of all the employes concerned.

An investigation into the agreements broken in strikes in the years under consideration shows that it is a very rare occurrence for such a course to be pursued. In the data compiled from 298 strikes lasting over a period of five years, secured from employes and employers alike, there are found but 6 instances of strikes called by an organization in violation of its agreement. Three of these occurred in 1903, the year of strikes, two in 1904, and one in 1905, and all took place in San Francisco. Three of these were successful, one partly so, and two unsuccessful.

As regards the outcome of a strike, the tabulation gives three divisions: "Successful," where the striking employes secured their demands; "Unsuccessful," where they totally failed of such demands, and "Partly," where only a part of the things asked of the employers were granted.

Of the 298 disturbances considered, 96, or 32.2 per cent, were successful; 168, or 56.4 per cent, unsuccessful; and 34, or 11.4 per cent, partly successful. By years, the results are considerably at variance with this general percentage. In 1901 there were 44 strikes, 20, or 45.4 per cent, being successful; 20, or 45.4 per cent, unsuccessful, and 4, or 9.2 per cent, partly successful. Of the 57 in 1902, 29, or 50.8 per cent, succeeded; 19, or 33.2 per cent, lost, and 9, or 16 per cent, resulted in partial victories for the strikers. The year 1903, with its 104 disturbances, gave victories to the employes in but 25 instances, representing 24 per cent; the employers won 65, or 62.5 per cent, and 14, or 13.5 per cent, were partly successful from the standpoint of those on strike. The next year, with 64 disturbances, gave success to the employes in 15 instances, representing 23.5 per cent; they lost 46, or 71.8 per cent, and 3, or 4.7 per cent, were partial victories. In 1905, 7, or 24.1 per cent, of the 29 strikes resulted successfully to those on strike; 18, or 62.1 per cent, were lost, and 4 were partial victories, representing 13.8 per cent.

The early years of the time we are investigating gave a much higher percentage of successful strikes than the last years. During the entire time 32.2 per cent of all strikes were successful, but since the end of 1902 no year has given more than 24.1 per cent of victories to the strikers.

San Francisco ranks first in the number of strikes, having 111 of the total of 298 for the entire State, representing 37.2 per cent. Of these, 23 happened in 1901, 19 in 1902, 34 in 1903, 24 in 1904, and 11 in 1905, *representing more than half (52.2 per cent) of the total number for the State in 1901; about one third in 1902 and 1903 (32.2 per cent and 32.8 per*

cent), and three eighths in 1904 and 1905 (37.5 per cent and 37.9 per cent). Of these 111 disturbances, 85 were ordered by labor organizations and 26 were not; and 50 were successful, 49 unsuccessful, and 12 partly so. The percentage of successful strikes in San Francisco is thus seen to be 45, being 13 per cent higher than the percentage for the entire State.

Los Angeles comes second with 51 strikes. Of these, 45 were ordered by labor organizations and 6 were independent of union action. Only 4 were entirely successful in this city, 42 were total failures, and 5 were partially successful. The per cent of successful strikes in Los Angeles for the five years just past is less than 8, and is under the average for the State by more than 24 per cent. In other words, while for the State as a whole, *including Los Angeles*, one strike in three has been successful, yet for this city less than one strike in twelve has resulted successfully.

Oakland had 18 disturbances and occupied third place, San José 15, Stockton 11, Fresno 10, San Diego 8, Sacramento 7, and Santa Barbara 6. The remainder are scattered throughout the State.

The causes leading to strikes in California are varied, but for the most part general lines are followed. In 97 instances a desire for an increased wage was the moving cause. To compel employers to maintain a union shop was the cause in 46 instances; 28 of the disturbances were brought about primarily by a desire for shorter hours; 23 were for increased wages and shorter hours together; 12 were disputes over apprentices; 9 in sympathy with other strikers, and 6 against reduction of pay or increase of hours.

Many other causes are given as the reason for employé's striking, but none in very great numbers. Some that may be noted are against working with Chinese; against piecework system; against Sunday work; against being compelled to trade in company stores, and one strike was caused by an attempt on the part of a gold mine superintendent to compel the miners to remove their clothes and go naked from the work-room to the dressing-room on quitting work. This strike was successful.

In addition to the disturbances recorded here, there were 20 strikes during the five years in question which were settled in less than one day's time. Seven of these succeeded and the remaining 13 were unsuccessful. They are not thought of sufficient importance for tabulation or more detailed consideration.

A parallel investigation to the one on strikes was undertaken covering "lockouts." Whenever an employer, or group of employers, in order to resist demands of employé's, or to enforce demands upon them, takes the initiative and refuses to retain the employé's at work unless they accede to the employers' demands, such a disturbance is termed a "lockout," in distinction to troubles in which employé's are the aggressors, properly denominated "strikes." The following table gives corresponding information concerning lockouts as was given in the previous table on "strikes":

Lockouts Occurring in California during the Five Years Ending of People

Year and Occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object.	Ordered by Employ- ers Organization.	ESTABLISH- MENTS AFFECTED.		
				Total	Closed	Not Closed
1901.						
Bottlers	San Francisco	Against refusal of em- ployés to receive beer from non-union team- sters.	No..	30	30	
Teamsters	San Francisco	Refusal of union team- sters to deliver baggage to non-union firm.	Yes.	45	45	
Woolen mill employés...	San Francisco	Against demand for re- duction of hours and reinstatement of dis- charged employés.	No..	1	1	
1903.						
Cooks and waiters....	San Francisco	Against demand for sig- nature to agreement.	Yes.	24	24	
Rollers and ironworkers.	San Francisco	Against demand for re- duction of hours.	No..	1	1	
Tanners	San Francisco	Against threatened strike for reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day.	No..	1	1	
Planing mill employés ..	San José	Against demand for re- duction of hours and time and a half for over- time.	No..	1	1	
Carpenters	Santa Barbara	To enforce open-shops sys- tem.	No..	1	1	
Boatbuilders	San Francisco	Against demand that joiners should not do boatbuilders' work.	No..	1	1	
1904.						
Blacksmiths	Stockton	To compel employés to sign individual agree- ment not to strike or join union that might require him to strike.	No..	2	2	
Boot and shoe workers ..	San Francisco	To compel employés on strike to return to work.	Yes.	6	6	
Carpenters and painters.	Sacramento...	For adoption of open- shop system.	Yes.	28	28	
Tailors	Los Angeles ..	To enforce open-shops sys- tem and privilege of grading employés.	No..	1	1	
Stevedores	Stockton	To compel employés to perform work for non- union establishments.	Yes.	6	6	
Mine employés	Harris'n Gulch	Against demand that em- ployés join union.	No..	1	1	
1905.						
Plumbers and tinnerns...	Fresno	To compel union men to work with non-union men.	No..	7	7	
Gas and steam fitters....	Los Angeles ..	To enforce open-shops sys- tem.	No..	1	1	
Plumbers and helpers...	Petaluma	Against adoption of union-shop system.	No..	4	4	
Tailors	Los Angeles ..	To enforce open-shops sys- tem and change rating from first to second class shop.	No..	1	1	
Totals for the five years				162	91	71

December 31, 1905, Showing Cause, Duration, Outcome and Number Involved.

Date of Beginning--	Date of Ending-----	DAYS' DURATION.		Number on Whose Account Under-taken	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STRIKING.			NO. OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.			Violation of Agreement-----	Successful-----
		Aggregate--	Average---		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
July 13	July 27	420	14	218	218	---	218	218	---	218	No..	Yes
July 16	Oct. 3	3,555	79	1,600	1,600	---	1,600	1,800	---	1,800	Not given	Yes
Feb. 18	Mar. 11	21	---	56	56	---	56	56	---	56	No..	Yes
Dec. 1	Dec. 8	168	7	600	450	150	600	450	150	600	No..	No
May 23	July 6	44	---	128	128	---	128	128	---	128	No..	Yes
July 1	July 13	12	---	48	48	---	48	48	---	48	No..	Partly
Aug. 3	Aug. 24	21	---	51	51	---	51	51	---	51	No..	Partly
Dec. 4	June 1'04	180	---	5	5	---	5	5	---	5	No..	Yes
June 20	Mar. 21'04	275	---	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	Yes
Dec. 8	Dec. 22	21	10	20	20	---	20	20	---	20	No..	Yes
May 13	May 31	108	18	80	401	187	588	401	187	588	Yes..	Yes
Mar. 15	June 1'06	16,592	593	409	409	---	409	409	---	409	No..	No
Mar. 17	Jan. 9'05	298	---	28	25	3	28	25	3	28	No..	Yes
May 17	May 27	60	10	128	128	---	128	200	---	200	No..	Yes
Feb. 20	Apr. 21	61	---	89	89	---	89	90	---	90	No..	Yes
Jan. 5	April 3	616	88	45	45	---	45	45	---	45	No..	Yes
Mar. 13	Mar. 20	7	---	24	24	---	24	24	---	24	No..	Yes
Feb. 6	Mar. 6	49	12	16	16	---	16	16	---	16	No..	Partly
Mar. 20	June 19	91	---	16	16	---	16	16	---	16	No..	Yes
		22,599	831	3,581	3,749	340	4,089	4,022	340	4,362		

The explanation of the different divisions is the same as for strikes, except in two instances. In place of "Ordered by Labor Organization," we have "Ordered by Employers' Organization," and a successful lock-out is one in which the employers won, while a successful strike is one in which the employes succeeded in enforcing their demands.

During the five years there were 19 lockouts, involving 162 establishments, 91 of which were closed pending settlement and 71 were able to continue operation with other employes. In 1901 there occurred 3 lockouts, involving 76 establishments, 46 of which were closed and 30 not. All these took place in San Francisco. The year 1902 records no lockout, except one in San Francisco, involving 4 establishments and 46 people and lasting less than one day. This is omitted from the tabulation, on account of its comparative unimportance. In 1903, we experienced 6 lockouts, affecting 29 establishments, and 27 of these were closed and 2 continued operations. Of these 4 were in San Francisco, 1 in San José, and 1 in Santa Barbara. In 1904, there were also 6 lockouts, with 44 establishments, 14 of which were closed and 30 not. But 1 of these happened in San Francisco, 2 in Stockton, 1 in Sacramento, 1 in Los Angeles, and 1 in Harrison Gulch, a mining town. The year 1905 gave 4 lockouts, involving 13 establishments, 4 of which were closed and 9 remained open. None happened during this year in San Francisco. Los Angeles had 2, Fresno 1, and Petaluma 1.

The aggregate days' duration for these 162 lockouts was 22,599. This is the same as if 12 establishments had been kept continuously occupied for the entire five years. The longest lockouts occurred in 1901 and 1904. In the former year, the so-called teamsters' "strike" in San Francisco occurred, lasting three months and involving 45 establishments, not one of which was able to continue operations. This was in effect a lockout, and was one of the most hotly contested labor disturbances that has occurred for years. In 1904, the carpenters and painters were locked out in Sacramento, and the trouble lasted till June, 1906, when the employes finally won.

In the entire time, 4,089 employes were locked out, and a total of 4,362 people, including those locked out, were thrown out of employment.

In one instance, employers violated their agreement.

Of the 19 lockouts considered here, the employers won 14, lost 2, and 3 were partly successful.

It is a notable fact that where most strikes and lockouts have occurred, there the tendencies are to saner action. In San Francisco, where 37.2 per cent of the strikes and 42.1 per cent of the lockouts occurred, we find the proportion to the number in the State as a whole rapidly decreasing, notwithstanding the fact that the number of disturbances, especially of strikes, is on the wane in the entire State. In other words, the number of industrial disturbances in the City of San Francisco is rapidly decreasing, even more rapidly than for the entire State. This in spite of the fact that the contrary impression is abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO REHABILITATION.

Soon after the fire of April 18, 19, and 20, at the request of the Mayor of San Francisco and the National Red Cross Society, and on the approval of Governor Pardee, this Bureau undertook the task of conducting a Free Employment Agency, for the benefit of the people thrown out of employment by the catastrophe. Headquarters were secured in the Hearst Grammar School in San Francisco and an attempt made to bring together those able-bodied refugees who needed employment and employers who required help. Many difficulties beset the undertaking. Numerous employers insisted on men and women working at a less rate than that prevailing before the fire, and people in many instances refused employment they were capable of performing. The Bureau met the first difficulty by urging that workers be paid the rate in existence prior to April 18, and the names and locations of the able-bodied men and women who refused work, offered at standard wages, were referred to the relief camp authorities, with the recommendation that their rations be discontinued. These measures proved effective, and it was not long before employers were content to pay the ruling wage and refugees able to work left the relief stations. At the end of May, the labor situation had so far adjusted itself that it was deemed unnecessary to continue the Free Employment Bureau. Work was becoming plentiful and men and women were, individually, finding work. The following report was rendered on May 29 to the Red Cross authorities, and is self-explanatory:

The Free Employment Bureau operated for the National Red Cross during the four weeks ending to-day has registered for employment 3,140 males and 491 females. Of these, we have been able to furnish employment directly to upwards of 1,100 men and 93 women. In addition to this considerably more than 100 skilled mechanics were furnished employment through their respective organizations in this city.

I enclose a list of the registration, male and female, by occupation, followed previous to the fire. In nearly every instance the men who were employed through this office were engaged for ordinary unskilled labor. The ratio of men employed to the number of men registered in the several occupations varies but little. Undoubtedly, a great number of the applicants for work in the earlier period of registration, failing

to receive immediate aid here, secured their employment directly from the contractor.

We have definite information on hand of 1,117 married men supporting 2,740 dependent members of their families, and during the entire time we have given precedence to these men in filling orders for employment.

Since the banks have opened for regular business and money as a consequence has been within the reach of employers, there has been a great falling off in the registration—an indication that men have been able to secure employment for themselves. While there is, without doubt, a large army of unemployed in San Francisco as yet, there is but little demand for any class of labor except the skilled mechanic and the strong, unskilled laborer preceding and accompanying him.

During the time this office has been in operation, it has been the policy to encourage as far as possible the belief that even this great catastrophe should not very materially disturb rates and conditions of labor. A great increase in wages would no doubt invite too great numbers from other states, while a reduction in wages would make the financial recovery of the retail business man practically impossible.

Taking into consideration these facts, it has been decided to close this office and allow the employer and the employé to come together without assistance.

**Total Registration by Occupation, American National Red Cross Employment Bureau,
Hearst Grammar School, Fillmore and Hermann streets.**

From May 2 to May 29, 1906, inclusive.

MALES.

Art glass	1	Engravers	7	Peddlers	1
Artist	3	Factory hands	46	Photographers	5
Actors and authors	4	Firemen	11	Plumbers	60
Barbers	17	Foremen	18	Porters	85
Bartenders	33	Gardeners	26	Potters	1
Basketmakers	1	Gilders	5	Printers	85
Blacksmiths	22	Glovecutters	1	Railroad workers	20
Boys, bell	6	Goldsmiths	5	Ranch hands	9
Boys, general	58	Harnessmakers	8	Salesmen	102
Boys, news	2	Hatters	6	Seamen	9
Brewers	3	Horseshoers	2	Shadehangers	3
Butchers	36	Inkmakers	1	Shoemakers	18
Carpenters	100	Interpreters	1	Solicitors	23
Carriagemakers	5	Janitors	26	Special police	2
Chemists	2	Jewelers	13	Stone and marble workers	9
Cigarmakers	1	Laborers	587	Students	32
Civil engineer	1	Laundry workers	43	Surveyors	1
Cement workers	25	Lathers	2	Tailors	53
Clerical	400	Lawyers	1	Tanners	6
Clockmaker	1	Locksmiths	3	Teachers	4
Cooks and bakers	179	Machinists	143	Teamsters	211
Coopers	6	Merchants	63	Telegraph operators	3
Designers	2	Messengers	6	Upholsterers	16
Dishwashers	25	Musicians	6	Varnishers	9
Doctors and dentists	7	Nothing	29	Waiters	68
Draughtsmen	6	Nurse	3	Watchmen	17
Electricians	41	Ore sampler	1	Wine cellarman	1
Elevatormen	18	Painters	84	Woodworkers	50
Engineers	34	Paperhangers	6		

FEMALES.

Bookkeepers.....	17	Milliners	5	Servants.....	138
Clerks.....	21	Music and art	4	Stenographers.....	16
Companions.....	1	Nothing.....	14	Students.....	1
Compositors.....	1	Nurses.....	21	Tailoring.....	10
Cooks.....	54	Porters.....	1	Teachers.....	3
Factory hands.....	36	Printers.....	3	Telegraphers.....	5
Laundry workers.....	13	Saleswomen.....	16	Typewriters.....	3
Lodging-house.....	7	Seamstresses.....	50	Waitresses.....	15

Additional domestic help sent to Los Angeles, 35.

A great number of those people sent out to work from the Bureau were persons unused to hard labor, as the table shows, almost 13 per cent of the number registered having been employed at clerical occupations. These were among the most cheerful and ready to go out to hard labor and the least particular as to their employment.

The work of securing employment for refugees who crossed the bay into Oakland was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, who opened a Free Employment Agency on April 20 and continued to June 30. During this time 7,358 males and 2,835 females made application for employment, and positions were found for 4,894 males and 1,283 females.

From the fact that the districts inhabited by the poorer class of San Francisco citizens were completely destroyed by fire and Oakland furnished a ready refuge for those who were most in need of aid and employment, the value this branch of relief work performed by the Oakland Chamber of Commerce can not be overestimated.

On June 10 the wage rates of all the men working for 78 contractors in the burned area were secured, and on August 10 corresponding rates from 65 contractors. The table following shows these rates:

Teamsters	June 10	101	97	2.50	4	2.75	73	3.00	3.00										
	Aug. 20	80	7	2.50				3.00											
Cement workers	June 10	17	9	3.00	1	3.25		1	3.50	2	4.00	1	4.50	1	5.00				6.00
	Aug. 20	48	22	3.00				20	3.50	2	4.00	1	4.50	1	5.00	2			6.00
Steam fitters	June 10	7		3.50	7	5.00		6.00											
	Aug. 20	3	2	3.50				1	6.00										
Sheet metal workers	June 10	40	2	3.50	11	4.00		4.25	27	4.50			5.00						
	Aug. 20	104	4	3.50	13	4.00		2	4.25	12	4.50	73	5.00						
Sheet metal workers helpers' and apprentices	June 10	20		1.00	4	1.50		5	2.00	6	2.50	5	3.00		3.50				4.00
	Aug. 20	38	4	1.00	6	1.50		14	2.00	5	2.50	5	3.00	2	3.50	2			4.00
Lathers	June 10	3	3	5.00															
	Aug. 20	1	1	5.00															
Glaziers	June 10	1	1	3.50		4.50													
	Aug. 20	53		3.50	53	4.50													
Miscellaneous foremen	June 10	12	10	4.00		5.00			5.50	1	6.00		10.00						
	Aug. 20	6			3	5.00		1	5.50		6.00	1	10.00						
Felt and composition roofers	June 10	12		3.50	7	4.00			4.50	5	5.00								
Derrickmen and riggers	June 10	32	20	4.00	12	5.00													
	Aug. 20	7	7	4.00															
Stationary engineers	June 10	7		3.50	3	4.00		4	5.00		6.00								
	Aug. 20	8	1	3.50	2	4.00		4	5.00	1	6.00								
Painters	June 10	25	25	4.00		4.50			4.75		5.00								
	Aug. 20	91	75	4.00	12	4.50		1	4.75	3	5.00								
Painters' apprentices	June 10	7	2	1.00	1	1.25		1	1.50	3	2.00		2.50						
	Aug. 20	3	1	1.00						1	2.00	1	2.50						
Machinists	June 10	3	3	3.50		4.50													
	Aug. 20	6	1	3.50	5	4.50													
Blacksmiths	June 10	2	2	4.00															
	Aug. 20	1	1	4.00															

Labors, 9 hours per day. Other occupations, usually 8 hours. Carpenters and allied trades, 44 hours per week.

A study of this table will show that between the two dates there was a general increase. Carpenters, for example, received a rate near \$4 per day on June 10, while on August 20 their wages had gone to \$4.50 per day. Laborers went from \$2 and \$2.25 to \$2.25 and \$2.50, bricklayers from \$7 to \$7.50 and \$8.00, electricians from \$3.50 and \$4 to \$5, plumbers from \$5 to \$6, teamsters from \$2.50 to \$3, and other occupations in proportion, representing an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the seventy days.

In September, an investigation was undertaken into the change in house rent since April. The table on the following page shows rents before April 18 and rents paid for the same premises in September.

The figures were collected from widely separated sections of the city. There are 175 dwellings considered. Excluding from these, 18 new dwellings at Ellis and Pierce streets, there are 157 on which these figures are based. From these 157 dwellings, there was a total monthly rental of \$3,896 prior to April 18. The same 157 dwellings were renting at the time of this inquiry for \$4,935.50, an increase of \$1,057.50, representing an increase of the latter over the rates prevailing before the fire of 27.1 per cent.

An investigation into the cost of lumber in construction, made by comparing prices current previous to April 18, and those prevailing in September, shows that pine lumber has increased 19.3 per cent, redwood 12.2 per cent, redwood shingles 33.3 per cent, and cedar shingles 23 per cent, according to actual schedule prices. Previous to the fire dealers generally allowed 2 per cent off the list price and 2 per cent for cash payment. Neither of these allowances are now made.

There seems to be little material difference in the cost of living in San Francisco aside from house rent, from that existing a year ago.

Since the fire, more than 6,000 buildings have been erected in the burned district up to October 31. More than \$50,000,000 has been spent in improvements. All of the 35 Class A buildings but one, which withstood the fire, are occupied, at least in part. More than 35,000 men are employed in reconstruction alone, and besides these there are a great many at work on street railway construction. Over 200 carloads of débris are being removed daily. The principal streets are practically cleared and sidewalks are being rapidly repaired. Building permits to the number of 4,486 have been issued, at a total valuation of \$27,020,033, or within a million dollars of the total issued in Baltimore during two years after the fire in that city.

Table Showing Change in Rents in the City of San Francisco from April 18 to the Present Time (September 1).

Locality.	Number of Houses Considered.	Number of Rooms per House.	Rent per Month before April 18.	Present Rent.	Percentage of Increase.
Treat avenue	3	5	\$18 00	\$21 00	16.6
Twentieth street	2	6	25 00	28 00	12.0
Twentieth street	2	6	21 00	24 00	14.2
Capp street	3	7	30 00	30 00	0.0
Capp street	2	9	30 00	30 00	0.0
Capp street	2	7	27 50	30 00	9.0
Capp street	1	7	25 00	25 00	0.0
Capp street	3	6	22 50	22 50	0.0
Capp street	1	7	25 00	35 00	40.0
Capp street	1	7	25 00	30 00	20.0
Capp street	1	5	22 50	27 50	22.2
Capp street	2	7	25 00	27 50	10.0
Capp street	2	6	22 50	25 00	11.1
Sixteenth street	10	4	20 00	25 00	25.0
Sixteenth street	10	4	21 00	28 00	23.8
Sixteenth street	10	4	22 00	27 00	22.7
Sixteenth street	2	5	21 00	25 00	19.0
Sixteenth street	2	5	24 00	27 50	14.5
Sixteenth street	2	5	25 00	28 00	12.0
Sixteenth street	1	5	18 00	26 00	44.4
Sixteenth street	1	5	25 00	30 00	20.0
Sixteenth street	1	5	30 00	35 00	16.6
Sixteenth street	1	5	20 00	26 00	30.0
Sixteenth street	1	5	20 00	27 50	37.5
Howard street	9	6	20 00	25 00	25.0
Howard street	9	7	22 50	30 00	33.3
Howard street	5	6	25 00	30 00	20.0
Howard street	1	7	27 50	32 50	14.5
Howard street	3	5	25 00	30 00	20.0
Howard street	1	4	16 00	25 00	56.2
Howard street	5	9	40 00	45 00	12.5
Folsom street	1	4	14 00	14 00	0.0
Folsom street	1	4	13 50	13 50	0.0
Folsom street	1	4	13 00	13 00	0.0
Folsom street	1	4	16 00	16 00	0.0
McAllister st., near Fillmore	3	5	30 00	76 50	155.0
Valencia street	8	5	25 00	30 00	20.0
Eddy street	1	6	40 00	60 00	50.0
Bartlett street	3	6	25 00	30 00	20.0
Bartlett street	1	7	27 50	32 50	14.5
Twenty-sixth street	1	6	27 50	32 50	14.5
Twenty-sixth street	1	6	30 00	35 00	16.6
Virgin street	4	5	20 00	25 00	25.0
Virgin street	4	6	20 00	25 00	25.0
Pierce street	5	5	22 50	27 50	22.2
Pierce street	2	4	12 50	15 00	20.0
Ellis street, near Pierce	9	4	New	27 50	0.0
Ellis street, near Pierce	9	4	New	30 00	0.0
O'Farrell street	4	6	30 00	40 00	33.3
Turk street	4	7	37 50	75 00	100.0
Linden avenue	4	3	11 00	25 00	127.2
Elm avenue	4	5	20 00	20 00	0.0
Elm avenue	3	5	20 00	30 00	50.0
Elm avenue	1	5	21 00	25 00	19.0
Elm avenue	1	11	45 00	75 00	66.6

WELFARE WORK.

Previous to the San Francisco fire much data had been gathered on social welfare in stores and factories throughout the State. Abundant evidence existed to show that many California employers have spared neither time nor money to provide many conveniences and betterments for their employés, and this was especially in evidence among the large retail stores in the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco; the fire in the latter city, consuming almost the entire business section, has temporarily swept these improvements largely out of existence, but in Los Angeles, and in lesser degree in Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, San José, and other cities, provisions are made in many stores for supplying meals at cost, rooms for rest for temporarily indisposed employés, facilities for obtaining higher education, medical attendance and hospital privileges, sick benefits, etc., and it is becoming the general custom to allow pay during summer vacation to clerks and office staff in retail and wholesale stores and factories. Recent investigation shows from one to two weeks' vacation under pay to 198 employés in Stockton, 986 in Oakland, and 3,134 in San Francisco. These figures are in no sense exhaustive, but are given simply to show tendencies, and precisely the same conditions maintain in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Fresno, San José, and many other cities. In addition, many firms pay wages during sickness.

It is the intention of this Bureau to make a fuller investigation of this phase of industrial life during the coming year.

LAWS AFFECTING LABOR.

In the Eleventh Report of this Bureau, the more important enactments of interest to and affecting labor were published. The 1905 session of the Legislature placed several additional statutes of importance on the books, and changed others by amendments. Inasmuch as the session to convene in January will very likely make further changes, no attempt is made here to give a complete list of the Labor Laws of the State. It is hoped to do this in the form of a bulletin from this office after the adjournment of the next Legislature.

The laws passed and amended in 1905 are as follows (the statute of 1889 is added in addition to the 1905 statutes):

CHAP. XVIII, STATS. OF 1905.—*An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages—prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof.*

[Approved February 20, 1905.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor, more than nine hours in one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-four hours in a week.

SEC. 2. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, or workshop, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.

No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

Provided, that the judge of the juvenile court of the county, or city and county, or in any county or city and county in which there is no juvenile court, then any judge of the superior court of the county or city and county in which such child resides shall have authority to issue a permit to work to any such child over the age of twelve years, upon a sworn statement being made to him by the parent of such child that such child is past the age of twelve years, that the parents or parent of such child are incapacitated for labor, through illness, and after investigation by a probation officer or truant officer of the city, or city and county, in which such child resides, or in cities and counties where there are no probation or truant officers, then by such other competent person as the judge may designate for this purpose. The permit so issued shall specify the kind of labor and the time for which it is issued, and shall in no case be issued for a longer period than shall seem necessary to the judge issuing such permit. Such permit shall be kept on file by the person, firm, or corporation employing the child therein designated, during the term of said employment, and shall be given up to such child upon his quitting such employment. Such certificate shall be always open to the inspection of the truant and probation officers of the city and county, city or county, in which the place of employment is situated, or of the officers of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And provided, that any such child over the age of twelve years may be employed at any of the occupations mentioned in this Act during the regular vacation of the public schools of the city, county, or city and county, in which the place of employment is situated, upon the production of a permit signed by the principal of the school which such child has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation. Such permit shall contain the name and age of the child to whom it is issued, and the date of the termination of the vacation for which it is issued, and shall be kept on file by the employer during the period of employment, and at the termination of such employment shall be returned to the child to whom it was issued.

No minor who is under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation during the hours that the public schools of the city, town or school district in which his place of employment is situated are in session, unless he or she can read English at sight and can write legibly and correctly simple English sentences, or unless he or she is a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school. A certificate of the principal of such school shall be held to be sufficient evidence of such attendance.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation employing minors under eighteen years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, shall post,

and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a written or printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons.

Every person, firm, or corporation, agent or officer of a firm or corporation employing or permitting minors under sixteen years and over fourteen years of age to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, shall keep a record of the names, ages, and places of residence of such minors, and shall have on file a certificate of age and schooling, as provided in this Act, for every such minor so employed, said record and certificate to be open at all times to the inspection of those whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the Act.

An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the city or city and county, or by a person authorized by him, in writing, or where there is no city or city and county superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the local school trustees; *provided*, that the superintendent or principal of any school of recognized standing shall have the right to approve an age and schooling certificate, and shall have the same rights and powers as the superintendent of public schools to issue the certificate herein provided, for children attending such schools. The persons authorized to issue age and schooling certificates shall have the authority to administer the oaths necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, but no fees shall be charged for issuing such certificates.

An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the public register of birth of such child, or in some other manner, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

A duplicate copy of each age and schooling certificate granted under the provisions of this Act shall be kept by the person issuing such certificate, such copy to be filed with the county superintendent of schools in the county where the certificate was issued; *provided*, that all such copies of certificates issued between June 25th and December 25th of any year shall be filed not later than December 31st of such year, and those issued between December 25th and June 25th of the ensuing year shall be filed not later than June 30th of each year. Such certificate shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

Age and Schooling Certificate.—This certifies that I am the (father, mother, or guardian) of (name of child), and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city), in the county of (name of county) (if known)

and State (or country) of (name), on the (day and year of birth), and is now (number of years and of months) old.

Signature as provided in this Act.

Town or city, and date.

There personally appeared before me the above-named (name of person signing) and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge and belief.

I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child) height (feet and inches), complexion (fair or dark), hair (color), having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified, and I hereby certify that (he or she) can or can not read English at sight, and can or can not write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Signature of the person authorized to sign, with his official character and authority.

Town or city, and date.

This certificate belongs to the person in whose behalf it is drawn, and it shall be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the service of the person, firm, or corporation holding the same.

The certificate as to the birthplace and age of the minor under sixteen and over fourteen years of age shall be signed by his father, his mother, or his guardian; if a child has no father, mother, or guardian living in the same city or town, his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by this Act, who knowingly certifies to any false statement therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation that violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or that employs, or suffers, or permits any minor to be employed in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense. A failure to produce any age and schooling certificate or permit, or to post any notice required by this Act, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate or permit is not produced, or whose name is not so posted. Any fine collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the school funds of the county, or city and county, in which the offense occurred.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domes-

tic labor, during the time the public schools are not in session, or during other than school hours.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act. But any person may lay an information before a magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this Act.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

The foregoing statute was declared constitutional in a unanimous opinion of the State Supreme Court in the case of *Ex Parte Spencer*, decided July 9, 1906.

CHAP. V, STATS. OF 1889.—*An Act to provide for the proper sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and the preservation of the health of the employes.*

[Approved February 6, 1889.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, in which five or more persons are employed, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from the effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of water-closets or privies for the use of the persons employed therein. Whenever the persons employed as aforesaid are of different sexes, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water-closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, which shall be plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any water-closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

SEC. 2. Every factory or workshop in which five or more persons are employed shall be so ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall also be so ventilated as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, that may be injurious to health.

SEC. 3. No basement, cellar, underground apartment, or other place which the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall condemn as unhealthy and unsuitable, shall be used as a workshop, factory, or place of business in which any person or persons shall be employed.

SEC. 4. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1901, p. 571.) In any factory, workshop, or other establishment where a work or process is carried on by which dust, filaments, or injurious gases are generated or produced, that are liable to be inhaled by persons employed therein, the person,

firm, or corporation by whose authority the said work or process is carried on shall cause to be provided and used in said factory, workshop, or establishment an exhaust fan or blower, with pipes and hoods extending therefrom to each wheel or other apparatus used to grind, polish, or buff metals. The said fan or blower, and the said pipes and hoods, all to be properly fitted and adjusted, and of power and dimensions sufficient to effectually prevent the dust and filaments produced by the above said metal-polishing, metal-grinding, or metal-buffing from escaping into the atmosphere of the room or rooms of said factory, workshop, or establishment where persons are employed.

SEC. 5. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1903, p. 14.) Every person, firm, or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall provide such seats to the number of at least one third the number of females so employed; and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 6. (As amended, Stats. of Cal., 1901, p. 572.) Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each offense.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAP. CDXVII, STATS. OF 1905.—*An Act to repeal Title IV of Part III of Division First of the Civil Code and each and every section of said title, and to substitute a new Title Four to take the place thereof in said Code, relating to masters and apprentices.*

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

* * * * *

SEC. 264. Every minor of the age of fourteen years or upwards may be bound by indenture as an apprentice to any mechanical trade or art or occupation of farming to the age of eighteen years, if a female, or to the age of twenty-one years, if a male.

SEC. 265. A minor, with his consent, may be bound by his father, or, in case of his death or incompetency, or where he has willfully abandoned his family for one year without making suitable provision for *their support*, or is habitually intemperate in the use of intoxicants, or

is a vagrant, then by his mother or legal guardian. An executor, who, by the will of the father, is directed to bring up a child to a trade or calling, has power to bind by indenture in like manner as the father might have done, if living. If such child is illegitimate, the mother alone has power to bind him. If a minor has no parent or guardian competent to act for him, he may bind himself, with the approval of the superior court of the county wherein he resides. If the mother of the minor, whether legitimate or illegitimate, marries after his birth, she can not bind him without the approval of such superior court.

SEC. 266. Every indenture of apprenticeship must be executed in duplicate, must state the age of the minor, and, except as hereinafter provided, must show that he consented thereto, must be signed by him and the person binding and the master, and when made with the approval of the superior court, a certified copy of the order of approval must be attached to the indenture. One copy of the indenture must be delivered to the master and the other kept for the use of the minor by his parent or guardian when executed by him, when made with the approval of the court, it must be filed and deposited with the clerk for safe-keeping for the use of the minor. No indenture binds the minor after the death of the master, but thereafter the minor may be bound anew. Every indenture entered into otherwise than as herein provided is, as against the apprentice, absolutely void.

SEC. 267. Facts of incapacity, desertion, habitual intemperance, and vagrancy must be decided in said court by a jury, before the indenture can take effect, and an endorsement on the indenture, under seal of the court, that the charge or charges are proved, is sufficient evidence of the mother's power to give such consent; but if the jury does not find the charge or charges to be true, the person at whose instance such proceedings may have been had must pay all costs attending the same.

SEC. 268. When a minor is poor, homeless, chargeable to the county or State, or an outcast who has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, the superior court may, with his consent, bind him as an apprentice during his minority. Proceedings thereafter may be instituted by any citizen, and no fee must be charged by any officer for any act in connection therewith. In all indentures by the court for binding out an orphan, or homeless minor as an apprentice there must be inserted, among other things, a clause to the following effect: that the master to whom such minor is bound must cause him to be taught to read and write and the ground rules of arithmetic, ratio and proportion, and must give him the requisite instruction in the different branches of his trade or calling, and, at the expiration of his term of service, must give him or her fifty dollars in gold, and two whole new suits of clothes, to be worth in the aggregate at least sixty dollars gold.

SEC. 269. A master must not remove his apprentice out of the State, and must pay and deliver to him the money, clothes, and other prop-

erty to which he is entitled under the indenture of apprenticeship, to be held by him as his sole property.

SEC. 270. Parents and guardians and such court must, from time to time, inquire into the treatment of children bound by them respectively, or with their approval, and the judges of such courts are responsible for the charge of apprentices bound by a court or with its approval, and must defend them from all cruelty, neglect, breach of contract, or misconduct on the part of their masters.

SEC. 271. The superior court must hear the complaints of apprentices who reside within the county against their masters, alleging undeserved or immoderate correction, insufficient allowance of food, raiment, or lodging, want of instruction in the different branches of their trade or calling, or that they are in danger of being removed out of the State, or any violation of the indenture of apprenticeship, and the court must hear and determine such case and make such order therein as will relieve the party in the future.

SEC. 272. The superior court has the power, where circumstances require it, to discharge an apprentice from his apprenticeship, and, in case any money or other thing has been paid or contracted to be paid by either party in relation to the apprenticeship, the court must make such order concerning the same as seems just and reasonable. If the apprentice so discharged was originally bound by the superior court, it must, if found necessary, again bind such minor, if under age.

SEC. 273. Every master is liable to an action on the indenture for a breach of any covenant thereof on his part. All damages recovered in such action, after deducting necessary charge in its prosecution, belong to the minor, and must be applied and appropriated to his use by the person recovering it in his behalf, and must be paid to the minor, if a male, at the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, at the age of eighteen years. If no action is brought during the minority of the apprentice, it may be commenced by him in his own name at any time within two years after his coming of age.

SEC. 274. An apprentice who is guilty of any gross misbehavior, or refusal to do his duty, or willful neglect thereof, is liable to the complaint of his master in the superior court of the county wherein the apprentice resides. Such complaint must set forth the circumstances of the case, and have attached thereto a citation, signed by the clerk of the court, requiring him and all persons who have covenanted in his behalf to appear and answer the complaint within ten days after the service thereof. The complaint and citation must be served in the manner required for serving civil process. When the parties have answered, or when, though they have not answered, the time therefor allowed after the service of the complaint has expired, the court must proceed to hear and determine the cause, and, if the evidence warrants

it, may render judgment that the master be discharged from the contract of apprenticeship and for costs of suit. Such costs may be recovered from the parent or guardian of the minor, if there is any who signed the indenture, and execution therefor may issue accordingly. If there is no parent or guardian liable for such cost, execution may be issued therefor against the minor, or the amount thereof may be recovered in an action against him after he arrives at full age. He is also liable to the master in an action on the indenture for the breach of any covenant on the part of the apprentice contained therein, committed before the master was discharged from the indenture.

SEC. 275. It is unlawful for any person to entice, counsel, or persuade to run away any apprentice, or to harbor, or conceal him, knowing him to be a runaway. Any party so offending is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the master in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 276. Whenever any master wishes to remove out of the State, or to quit his trade or business, he must appear with his apprentice before the superior court of the county in which the latter resides, and if the court is satisfied that the master has done justice to the apprentice for the time he has had charge of him, the court has power to discharge the master from the indenture and to again bind the apprentice, if necessary.

Crimes Against Children.

SEC. 272, PENAL CODE. Any person, whether as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of sixteen years, who exhibits, uses, or employs, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sells, apprentices, gives away, lets out, or disposes of any such child to any person, under any name, title, or pretense, for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation, injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging, or peddling, or as a gymnast, acrobat, contortionist, or rider, in any place whatsoever, or for or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purposes, exhibition, or practice whatsoever, or for or in any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, or who causes, procures or encourages such child to engage therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing in this section contained applies to or affects the employment or use of any such child, as a singer or musician in any church, school, or academy, or the teaching or learning of the science or practice of music; or the employment of any such child as a musician at any concert or other

musical entertainment, on the written consent of the mayor of the city or president of the board of trustees of the city or town where such concert or entertainment takes place.

SEC. 273, PENAL CODE. Every person who takes, receives, hires, employs, uses, exhibits, or has in custody, any child under the age, and for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, is guilty of a like offense, and punishable by a like punishment as herein provided.

CHAP. DV, STATS. of 1905.—*An Act to add two new sections to the Penal Code, to be numbered six hundred and fifty-three c and six hundred and fifty-three d, both relating to crimes against employés.*

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be numbered 653c, and to read as follows:

653c. The time of service of any laborer, workman, or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the State of California, or of any political subdivision thereof, or upon work done for said State, or of any political subdivision thereof, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours during any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer or agent of said State, or of any political subdivision thereof, or for any contractor or subcontractor doing work under contract upon any public works aforesaid, who employs, or who directs or controls, the work of any laborer, workman, or mechanic, employed as herein aforesaid, to require or permit such laborer, workman, or mechanic, to labor more than eight hours during any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property, or except to work upon public military or naval defenses or works in time of war. Any officer or agent of the State of California, or of any political subdivision thereof, making or awarding, as such officer or agent, any contract, the execution of which involves or may involve the employment of any laborer, workman, or mechanic upon any of the public works, or upon any work, hereinbefore mentioned, shall cause to be inserted therein a stipulation which shall provide that the contractor to whom said contract is awarded shall forfeit, as a penalty, to the State or political subdivision in whose behalf the contract is made and awarded, ten dollars for each laborer, workman, or mechanic employed, in the execution of said contract, by him, or by any subcontractor under him, upon any of the public works, or upon any work, hereinbefore mentioned, for each calendar day during which laborer, workman, or mechanic is required or permitted to labor more than eight hours in violation of the provisions of this Act; and it

shall be the duty of such officer or agent to take cognizance of all violations of the provisions of said Act committed in the course of the execution of said contract, and to report the same to the representative of the State or political subdivision, party to the contract, authorized to pay to said contractor moneys becoming due to him under the said contract, and said representative when making payments of moneys thus due, shall withhold and retain therefrom all sums and amounts which shall have been forfeited pursuant to the herein said stipulation. Any officer, agent, or representative of the State of California, or of any political subdivision thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code to be numbered 653*d*, and to read as follows:

653*d*. Every person who employs laborers upon public works, and who takes, keeps, or receives for his own use any part or portion of the wages due to such laborers from the State or municipal corporation for which such work is done, is guilty of a felony.

CHAP. XXXIV, STATS. OF 1905.—*An Act to regulate the work and hours of employes engaged in selling, at retail, drugs and medicines, and compounding physician's prescriptions, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.*

[Approved February 28, 1905.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. As a measure for the protection of public health, no person employed by any person, firm or corporation, shall for more than an average of ten hours a day or sixty hours a week of consecutive calendar days, perform the work of selling drugs or other medicines, or compounding physician's prescriptions, in any store, establishment or place of business, where and in which drugs or medicines are sold, at retail, and where and in which physician's prescriptions are compounded; *provided*, that the answering of and attending to emergency calls shall not be construed as a violation of this Act.

SEC. 2. No person, firm or corporation employing another person to do work which consists wholly or in part of selling, at retail, drugs or medicines, or of compounding physicians' prescriptions, in any store, or establishment or place of business where or in which medicines are sold and where and in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded shall require or permit said employed person to perform such work for

more than an average of ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week of six consecutive calendar days.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CXLV, STATS. OF 1905.—*An Act amending an Act entitled "An Act defining the duties and liabilities of employment agents, making the violation thereof a misdemeanor, and fixing the penalties therefor," approved February 12, 1903.*

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of an Act entitled "An Act defining the duties and liabilities of employment agents, making the violation thereof a misdemeanor, and fixing the penalties therefor," approved February 12, 1903, is amended to read as follows:

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any employment agent in the State of California, to induce, influence, persuade, or engage any person to change from one place to another in this State, or to change from any place in any State, territory, or country, to any place in this State to work in any branch of labor, through or by means of any representations whatsoever, whether spoken, written, or advertised in printed form, unless such employment agent shall have assured himself beyond a reasonable doubt that such representations are true and cover all material facts affecting the employment in question. Whenever any such representation, whereby any person is induced, influenced, persuaded, or engaged to change from one place to another in this State, or from any place in any State, territory, or country, to any place in this State to work in any branch of labor, shall prove to be in any material degree at variance with, or short of the truth, the employment agent responsible for such representations shall immediately return to any person who shall have been influenced by such representations, any and all such fees paid by such person to said employment agent on the strength of such representations, together with an amount of money sufficient to cover all necessary expenses incurred by such person influenced by such representations in going to and returning from any place he shall have been influenced by such representations to visit in hope of such employment.

SEC. 2. Section four of said Act is hereby repealed.

Lumbermen's Lien.

SEC. 3065, CIVIL CODE. A person who labors at cutting, hauling, rafting, or drawing logs, bolts, or other timber, has a lien thereon for the amount due for his personal services, which takes precedence of all other claims, to continue for thirty days after the logs, bolts, or other timber arrive at the place of destination for sale or manufacture, while such logs, bolts, or other timber are in the county in which such labor was performed. The lien hereby created ceases and determines unless the claimant thereof, within twenty days from the time such labor is completed, brings suit to foreclose the same. The plaintiff in any such suit, at the time of issuing the summons or at any time afterwards, may have the logs, bolts, or other timber upon which such lien subsists attached, as provided in this code, upon delivering to the clerk an affidavit by or on behalf of the plaintiff, showing that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff upon a demand for labor performed, either in the cutting, hauling, rafting, or drawing such logs, bolts, or other timber, and that the sum for which the attachment is asked is an actual bona fide existing debt, due and owing from the defendant to the plaintiff, and that the attachment is not sought, and the action is not brought, to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor or creditors of the defendant.

Law Regarding Scaffolding.

SEC. 402c, PENAL CODE. Any person or corporation employing or directing another to do or perform any labor in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting or cleaning of any house, building, or structure within this State, who knowingly or negligently furnishes or erects or causes to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, unsafe or improper scaffolding, slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons, ropes, or other mechanical contrivances, or who hinders or obstructs any officer attempting to inspect the same under the provisions of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish and support a Bureau of Labor Statistics, approved March 3, 1883,' approved February 20, 1901," or who destroys, defaces or removes any notice posted thereon by such officer or permits the use thereof, after the same has been declared unsafe by such officer, contrary to the provisions of said section twelve of said Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT AFFECTING CHILD LABOR LAWS.

The litigation concerning the validity of the Child Labor Law and Section 273 of the Penal Code, in which cases the prosecution was carried on by this Bureau, led to two decisions in the Supreme Court, *Ex parte Spencer* on the Child Labor Law and *Ex parte Weber* on Section 273, upholding these statutes in every particular. The decisions are considered of sufficient interest to warrant their publication.

In Bank. Crim. No. 1332.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
APPLICATION OF J. M. SPENCER, }
FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The petitioner was arrested and confined upon a charge of violating Sections 2 and 4 of the Act of February 20, 1905, regulating the employment and hours of labor of children and prohibiting the employment of illiterate minors and of minors under certain ages. (Stats. 1905, p. 11.) The return to the preliminary writ shows that the petitioner was arrested and taken into custody upon four several complaints, relating to four different children, each complaint charging him with employing a child under fourteen years of age in the workshop and boiler-room of a steamer, the child not then having a permit to work from the judge of the juvenile court of the county, and the time of such employment not being the time of the vacation of the public schools.

The second clause of Section 2 of the Act provides that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufactory, workshop, restaurant, hotel, or apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages; provided, that upon the sworn statement of the parent that the child is over twelve years of age and that the parent or parents are unable, from sickness, to labor, the judge of the juvenile court, in his discretion, may issue a permit allowing such child to work for a specific time; and provided further, that during the time of the regular vacation of the public schools of the city or county, any child over twelve years of age may work at any of the prohibited occupations, upon a permit from the principal of the school attended by the child during the immediately preceding term. Section 4 of the Act declares that a violation of any of the provisions of the Act shall be a misdemeanor. The complaints charge violation of these provisions.

Several objections on constitutional grounds are made to the validity of the Act. It is claimed that it is special law for the punishment of

crime, where a general law could be made applicable, and, therefore, contrary to Sections 2 and 33 of Article IV of the Constitution of California; that it is not of uniform operation, but is discriminatory; and hence in conflict with Sections 11 and 21 of Article I; and that it would deprive persons of the right to acquire and possess property, thus violating Section 1 of Article I of the State Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The presumption always is that an Act of the Legislature is constitutional, and when this depends on the existence, or non-existence, of some fact, or state of facts, the determination thereof is primarily for the Legislature, and the courts will acquiesce in its decision, unless the error clearly appears. (*Bourland vs. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 184; *University vs. Bernard*, 57 Cal. 612; *In re Madera Irr. Dist.*, 92 Cal. 310; *Sinking Fund Cases*, 99 U. S. 718; *Tiedman on Police Power*, Vol. I, p. 10, note; *Cooley, Const. Lim.*, 7th ed., 228.)

"Every possible presumption is in favor of the validity of a statute, and this continues until the contrary is shown beyond a rational doubt. One branch of the government can not encroach on the domain of another without danger. The safety of our institutions depends in no small degree on a strict observance of this salutary rule." (*Sinking Fund Cases*, *supra*.)

"The delicate act of declaring an Act of the Legislature unconstitutional and void should never be exercised unless there is a clear repugnancy between the statute and the organic law. * * * In a doubtful case the benefit of the doubt is to be given to the Legislature; but it is to be remembered that the doubt to which this rule of construction refers is a reasonable doubt as distinguished from vague conjecture or misgivings." (*Bourland vs. Hildreth*, *supra*.)

From their tender years, immature growth, and lack of experience and knowledge, minors are more subject to injury from excessive exertion and less capable of self-protection than adults. They are therefore peculiarly entitled to legislative protection and form a class to which legislation may be exclusively directed without falling under the constitutional prohibitions of special legislation and unfair discrimination.

The first objection to the validity of the part of the section above stated is that it is discriminatory and special because it does not prohibit such employment of minors in all occupations, but only in those specifically mentioned; that work at other places, of which saloons, barbershops, railroads, ferries, and warehouses are specified by counsel as instances, would be equally injurious, and that in order to be general and uniform they should be included in the prohibition. The objection is twofold: first, that the legislation constitutes an unfair discrimination against the particular trades mentioned; second, that it

unduly and without reasonable cause restricts the right of minors to work at any and every occupation in which they may wish to engage. There is nothing in the Act to indicate a purpose on the part of the Legislature to make use of the laudable object of protecting children as a mere pretense under which to impose burdens upon some occupations or trades and favor others. It appears to have been framed in good faith and for the purpose of promoting the general welfare by protecting minors from injury by overwork and facilitating their attendance at schools. The Legislature may undoubtedly forbid the employment of children under the age of fourteen years at any regular occupation if the interests of the children and the general welfare of society will be thereby secured and promoted. The power to forbid their employment in certain occupations and not in all depends on the question whether or not any appreciable number of children are employed in the callings not forbidden, and whether or not those callings are injurious to them, or less injurious than those forbidden. If certain occupations are especially harmful to young children and others are not so, there can be no serious doubt that it is within the power of the Legislature to forbid their employment in one class and permit it in the other. The difference in the results would justify the classification with a view to the difference in the legislation. Also, if children are employed in certain occupations to their injury and are not employed at all in others, or so infrequently that the number is inappreciable and insignificant, the occupations regularly employing them have no ground to complain of discrimination. They compose the entire class to which the legislation is directed, the class which causes the injury to be prevented. And upon the facts assumed neither the children engaged in the occupation in which they are employed nor the persons would be affected by the prohibition as to other occupations. The preliminary questions as to the effect of the specified occupations on the children and the number of children engaged therein, are questions of fact for the Legislature to ascertain and determine. It has determined that the facts exist to authorize the particular legislation. If any rational doubt exists as to the soundness of the legislative judgment upon the existence of the facts, that doubt must be resolved in favor of the legislative action and the law must accordingly be held to be valid in these respects. The specifications of forbidden callings are broad and comprehensive. Even if these, which as counsel assert, are omitted from the classification, we can not say that a saloon is not a "mercantile institution," it being a place where merchandise is sold; nor that a barbershop is not a "workshop," it being a place where a handicraft is carried on; nor that ferries and railroads are not engaged in the "distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages." At all events, in view of the rule that a statute must be liberally construed to the end

that it may be, declared constitutional rather than unconstitutional (*People vs. Hayne*, 83 Cal. 117; 26 *Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law*, 640), we would not give the description of forbidden occupations this narrow construction in order to make the law invalid. The decision of the Legislature that the specified occupations are more injurious to children than others not mentioned and hence the subject of special regulation, and that they constitute practically all the injurious occupations in which children are employed at all, and therefore the only cases in which regulation is needed, is not so manifestly incorrect, not so beclouded with doubt concerning its accuracy, as to justify the court in declaring it unfounded and the law, consequently, invalid.

There is a proviso to this clause of the section, to the effect that if either parent of such child makes a sworn statement to the judge of the juvenile court of the county, that the child is over twelve years of age, and that the parent or parents are unable, from sickness, to labor, such judge, in his discretion, may issue a permit allowing such child to work for a time to be specified therein. There is no force to the objection that this discriminates against orphans and abandoned children. The exception allowed by the proviso is not made for the direct benefit of the child, but for the sick parent. It is a burden put upon the child because of the special necessity of his case which justifies the different provision respecting him. The Legislature deems the necessity of allowing the child to work to aid in the support of the sick parent, sufficient to outweigh the benefits which would otherwise accrue from the education and protection of the child during such inability. If there are no parents whose necessities the child's labor could alleviate, the reason for this exception is wanting. The provision seems a reasonable one in view of the conditions upon which, alone, it can apply.

There is a further proviso or exception, to the effect that any child over twelve years old may work at the prohibited occupations during the time of the regular vacations of the public schools of the city or county, upon a permit from the principal of the school attended by the child during the term next preceding such vacation. This does not, as counsel contends, give the principals of the public schools the exclusive power to give the contemplated permits. Its true meaning is that the permit is to be given by the principal of the school which the child has attended, whether the school is public or private, but that it can extend only to the time of the public school vacation. This Act was approved February 20, 1905. Its provisions relating to attendance upon schools, and those of Section 1 of the Act of March 24, 1903 (Stats. 1903, 388), with the amendment of March 20, 1905 (Stats. 1905, 388), to said Section 1 must be considered together. The Act of 1903, in effect, requires all children to attend, either the public schools, or a private school, during at least five months of the time of the sessions of

the public schools. The amendment of March 20, 1905, extends the time of such compulsory attendance so as to embrace the whole period of the public school session. Therefore, if the parents, guardians, or custodians of a child choose to send it to a private school, it must attend thereon at least during the time the public schools are in session. A permit may then be obtained for it to work during the vacation of the public schools, if its interests or necessities so require, without subjecting it to conditions substantially different from those affecting the children attending the public schools. There is no discrimination. The Legislature has the power to make such reasonable regulations as these with respect to the time of the vacations of schools, whether public or private, in the interest of the public welfare and the welfare of the children.

A third clause of Section 2 declares that no child under sixteen years of age shall work at any gainful occupation during the hours that the public schools are in session, unless such child can read English at sight and write simple English sentences, or is attending night school. The first clause of Section 2 provides that no minor under sixteen shall work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, or workshop, between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. Section 5 of the Act further provides that nothing in the Act is to be construed to prevent the employment of minors at agricultural, viticultural, horticultural or domestic labor, during the time the public schools are not in session, or during other than school hours. The petitioner's contention with respect to the first and last clause of Section 2 is that they constitute such important parts of the statute that it can not be presumed that the Legislature would have adopted the other parts thereof if it had been aware of the invalidity of these particular provisions and hence the whole Act must fall. We can not accede to this proposition. They are separable and independent provisions and are not so important to the entire scheme as to justify us in concluding that the Legislature would have refused to adopt the other parts without these, and thereby to declare the entire statute invalid.

Nor can it be conceded that these provisions are invalid. The principles already discussed apply with equal force to the first clause of the section. The proviso concerning illiterate children is a reasonable regulation to prevent those having control of such children from working them to such an extent as to hinder them from acquiring, or endeavoring to acquire, at least the beginning of an education before arriving at the age of sixteen years. The exemption of domestic labor and the several kinds of farming from the operation of the Act is not an unreasonable discrimination. Such work is generally carried on at the home and as a part of that general home industry which should not be

too much discouraged, and it is usually under the immediate care and supervision of the parents or those occupying the place of parents, and hence is not liable to cause so much injury. These circumstances distinguish them from the prohibited industries and is a sufficient reason for the exemption.

We find no reasonable ground for declaring the law invalid.

The petition is denied and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the officer.

SHAW, J.

We concur:

SLOSS, J.; ANGELOTTI, J.; LORIGAN, J.; BEATTY, C. J.

McFARLAND, J., *concurring*:

I concur in the judgment, and in what is said by Mr. Justice Shaw in his opinion; but I do not concur in some of the quotations which he makes from other cases, and particularly in that quotation in which it is stated that the presumption in favor of the validity of a statute "continues until the contrary is shown beyond a rational doubt." That is, in my opinion, too strong a statement of a rule.

McFARLAND, J.

In Bank. Crim. No. 1331.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
APPLICATION OF HENRY WEBER }
FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The petitioner was arrested and confined for an alleged violation of Section 273 of the Penal Code. The return shows that he is in custody upon separate complaints relating to different children. Each complaint charges that the defendant did willfully and unlawfully take, receive, hire, employ and use a certain male child, naming him, under the age of sixteen years, in the business of scaling the boilers of a steamer, the said business being then and there dangerous to the life and limb of said child. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is based upon the proposition that the law under which the complaint was made is unconstitutional and void. Section 273 refers to the preceding Section 272, and it is necessary to state the substance, at least, of both sections.

Section 272, so far as material, is as follows: "Any person * * * having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of sixteen years, who exhibits, uses, or employs, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sells, apprentices, gives away, lets out, or disposes of any such child to any person, * * * for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of singing,

playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging, or peddling, or as a gymnast, acrobat, contortionist or rider, in any place whatsoever, or for or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, or who causes, procures, or encourages such child to engage therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor. * * * Nothing in this section contained applies to or affects the employment or use of any such child, as a singer or musician in any church, school, or academy, or the teaching or learning of the science or practice of music; or the employment of any child as a musician at any concert or any other musical entertainment, on the written consent of the mayor of the city or president of the board of trustees of the city or town where such concert or entertainment takes place." (Stats. 1905, p. 759.)

Section 273 is as follows: "Every person who takes, receives, hires, employs, uses, exhibits, or has in custody, any child under the age, and for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, is guilty of a like offense and punishable by a like punishment as therein provided." (Stats. 1905, p. 759.)

The contention of the petitioner is that these provisions contain an arbitrary and unreasonable classification, and, consequently, not of uniform operation, and that it constitutes a special law for the punishment of crimes, where a general law could be made applicable. It is said that only a certain portion of the minor children of the State are affected by the Act, namely, those who are under sixteen years of age, and that this is an arbitrary discrimination between those who are over that age and those who are under that age; that any child over the age may enjoy his natural privilege of working for his own support as he pleases, while those under that age are prohibited therefrom. There is no sound reason for any such criticism. The same reasoning might be applied to a large number of laws which are universally conceded to be valid and constitutional. The law providing that a male person under twenty-one years of age is a minor, subject to the legal disabilities of minority, might be rendered unconstitutional by the same process of reasoning. It is competent for the Legislature to provide regulations for the protection of children of immature years. The growth of a child is gradual and the age of maturity varies with different children. It is impossible for any person to fix the exact time when a child is capable of protecting itself. The legislative judgment in regard to the age at which such regulations shall become applicable to the child can not be interfered with by the courts.

It is also stated that the law makes an unfair discrimination by allowing the employment of children as singers or musicians in churches, schools, or academies. The ground of this objection is that such employment, so far as the court can see, may be as injurious to

the health or morals or as dangerous to the life or limb of the child as those which are prohibited in the law, and that no prohibition is lawful under the Constitution unless it extends to all employments which are equally injurious. In matters of this kind the Legislature has large discretion. It must determine the degree of injury to health and morals which the different kinds of employment inflict upon the child, and the corresponding necessity for protecting the child from the effects thereof, and unless its decision in that regard is manifestly unreasonable, there is no ground for judicial interference. We do not think the law in question so unreasonable as to require us to hold it unconstitutional.

The petition is denied and the petitioner is remanded to the custody of the officer.

SHAW, J.

We concur:

SLOSS, J.; ANGELOTTI, J.; HENSHAW, J.; MCFARLAND, J.; LORIGAN, J.;
BEATTY, C. J.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

**FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, AND THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.**

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Contingent Fund	2,500 00
Printing.....	625 00
Office rent.....	600 00
Balance from Contingent Fund (fifty-fifth fiscal year).....	248 15
Balance from Printing Fund (fifty-fifth fiscal year).....	625 00
Total appropriations.....	<u>\$9,398 15</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Salaries of Special Agents (Contingent Fund).....	2,196 15
Contingent and traveling expenses, as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund).....	552 00
Printing Biennial Report, stationery, blanks, etc. (Printing Fund).....	1,250 00
Office rent.....	600 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>9,398 15</u>

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Contingent Fund	3,500 00
Printing.....	1,250 00
Office rent.....	600 00
Total appropriations.....	<u>\$10,150 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Salaries of Special Agents (Contingent Fund).....	2,296 00
Contingent and traveling expenses, as per bills rendered (Contingent Fund).....	1,204 00
Printing blanks, stationery, etc. (Printing Fund)	408 75
Office rent.....	600 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>9,308 75</u>
* Balance.....	<u>\$841 25</u>

* This is in the Printing Fund and will be used with the \$1,250.00 (Printing Fund of the fifty-eighth fiscal year) in publishing this report and providing material for balance of current term.



Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 011 912 033

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
STANFORD AUXILIARY LIBRARY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004
(650) 723-9201
salcirc@sulmail.stanford.edu
All books are subject to recall.
DATE DUE

JUL 03 2000
JUL 03 0 2001

JAN 28 2002
JAN 02 2001

22 19

32

3

